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SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,853—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th Feb.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	31st ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th ,,
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	28th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 158.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 635.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

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New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 17th February.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 28th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
,, R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	29th ,,
,, SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	—	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,310 tons, on or about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	16 March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

and Guaranteed as to

QUALITY AND CONDITION.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	80	0	89	0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7	0	7	14
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3	12	4	4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50	0	56	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	,, ,,	42	8	47	8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	,, ,,	37	8	42	0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,, ,,	24	0	27	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

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CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

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OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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MADRAS. LONDON.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay [illegible]

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THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
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WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE IMPORTANCE

of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing

ÆRATED TABLE WATERS

cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS

are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY, PACKED FREE FOR TRANSPORT.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

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DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

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POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

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For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
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MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cart Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, containing the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. [illegible] Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from [illegible] sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] stall Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF
PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15
LAST NIGHT, LAST NIGHT,
OF THE PRESENT GREAT
PROGRAMME.

"THE FAMOUS ALTONS."
"THE WONDERFULL BRONCO'S."
"THE MARVELLOUS AGAX."
"THE TRIPLE JOCKEYS."
"THE LUCIFER TRIO."
"LITTLE NELLIE'S HURDLE ACT."
DONT MISS THEM.

NEXT FAMILY MATINEE,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 17th.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.
"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Arrangements have been perfected for Zenana Boxes and Seats, and can be had on Application to the Circus for all Performances, Commencing MONDAY, February 12th.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, 6 Chairs......	Rs. 20	Second Platform Chairs..................	Rs. 2
Single Seat Boxes..	" 4	Stalls, Carpeted Seats	" 1
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs.........	" 3	Gallery, (Natives only)	As. 8

ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.

PASSAGE TO LONDON VIA FLUSHING AND HAMBURG,

SAILING ON 22ND INSTANT.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE will DESPATCH their favourite Steamer "SULTAN" 4,800 tons register as above, taking PASSENGERS to either PORT at Rs. 400.

Apply sharp to;
F. HEYER,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BISAGNO" Captain D. MAGANZI, are informed of her ARRIVAL on the 15th inst., from China, and that she is discharging and loading in VICTORIA DOCK.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer on 24th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., CEASE from THIS DATE.

FLORA SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON.
February 16th, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of DEWJI RAMJI, formerly of Cutch, but late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.

HEMRAJ RAMJI, the brother and one of the four Executors named in the said will of the abovenamed Deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 8th day of February, 1900.
Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

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Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A NEW CLASS for Professional Accounts Exams forms, 1st February next. Apply for prospectus to N. R. MISTRI, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

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HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

FOR SALE.—Hay of Best Quality in three maunds, hand pressed bales delivery at Khandwa Railway Station at Rs. 1-4 Per maund. 2nd Quality, Re. 1 Per maund:—Apply to D. R. MASSALAVALA, Grass Contractor, Khandwa, C. P.

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HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

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WANTED—The General Public to understand that the strictest privacy will be maintained to visitors to the ZENANA BOXES of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

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RECEIVED, the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 3 Music Rolls and Case. Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE PARIAN AND TERRA-COTTA FIGURES, ALABASTER-WARE, MAJOLICA-WARE, &c.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, suitable for drawing-room decorations, consisting of large Parian and Terra-cotta figures, Alabaster pillars with centre pieces, leather dressing cases, travelling wall brackets, travelling time-pieces, Majolica jardineers, fancy glass table ornaments, best plated-ware, suitable for hotels and messes, &c.

The goods are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PINJARI LANE OR RUNGARI MOHLA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Minbai, widow and adminstratrix of the Estate of the late Khoja Moosa Manjee, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Rehman bin Rasul Mahomed Pinjara, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of January, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazendary land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Pinjari Lane or Rangari Mohla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rehman bin Rasul Mahomed Pinjara, registered in the books of the fazendar, under No. 37, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under B Ward No 513 (2) and street Nos 26-28, and bounded on the East, by the property of Memon Dawood Esmail, on the West by the property of Memon Abdoola Ahmed, on the North, by the property of Esmail Beg Mahomed, and on the South, by the aforesaid Rungary Mohla Street or Pinjari Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Jehangir and Seervai, attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT LAND, SITUATE AT PAREL, WORLEE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 5 p.m., by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the representatives of the deceased Mortgagor, Boodibai widow of Dhondoo Pandoo Gavand, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of December, 1895, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground, situate at Worlee, Parel, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3130 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's old Nos. 157, 183, 313, 367, new No. 12085, and new survey No. 2-2923, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East, by the property of Jokin De Souza, on or towards the West, by public passage, on or towards the North, by the property of Diogo Doming Quiny, and on or towards the South, by the property of Janajee Sis Gawand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the follows:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, book and hat stands, cupboard, mahogany square piano, large size English ice boxwith refrigerator.

A D.-D. 500 express rifle by Adams and Co., London, in case, complete.
1 S.-B. 4 bore dug gun by Army and Navy Stores.
A number of law books belonging to a Solicitor,
One small real ivory bust of Gopalrao Myral of Baroda.

AT 2. P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand light victoria with lamps.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 strong-built light pony-cart.
1 glass front double-seated brougham.
1 Polo saddle and bridle.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, opposite "Petit Hall," a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of palms, roses, adeantum, orchids, ferns, lilies, violets, asters, geraniums, crotons, aralia, begonias, alocacea, asparagus, Poorana volubilis, sweet lime, duranta canna, cycus, tube rose, etc., the property of C. W. FREESE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON ARTHUR ROAD,

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Menbai, widow, and Nenbai daughter, and Executrixes of Cooverjee Morarjee, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gangabai, wife of Abajee Sakrojee Rale, and the said Abajee Sakrojee Rale, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July, 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazundari land, situate on the south side of Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, without the Fort, and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17 kathies and three-fourths of a kathi, or 780 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed under Ward No. 160, 7303 (1) and street No. 159, and bounded on the East, by the house of Amiralli Haideralli, on the West, by the house of Noorbhai Jivan, on the North, by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the South by a passage, half of which belongs to the said Gungabai, and the other half to Miya Saheb Ahmed and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Gungabai or her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th February, 1900

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted minuature brougham.
1 second-hand strong vis-a-vis in good order.
1 chest-nut Arab, 14-2 hands, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 pair full grown China bantams and 8 chickens.
1 pair ducks (English strain).

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, close to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome latest designed household furniture, made by John Robert, Dewjee Canjee and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Walker and Hall, and Rodgers, Hinks kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, Japanese flower vases, Magolica table ornaments, Parsian busts, English large ice-box, one solid mahogany entire iron frame cottage piano by S. Rose and Co. expressly built for the Indian climate, one English-built nearly new Morraco lined light victoria, Arab horse, with set of harness, etc., etc., the property of GOLL, Esq., (Messrs. Leapold Cassella and Co.) The bungalow was furnished only 3 months ago and therefore the furniture is nearly new.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, opposite the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood inlaid, plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, also Japanese furnitures, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware, handsome China, Japanese and Majolica flower vases and table ornaments, rich table and hanging kerosine lamps, also gas hanging lamp with incandescent burners, one very handsome English-made marble clock, musical boxes, one sweet-toned Mahogany square piano in good order by Schiedmayer and Sochne, one large size copying press with tables, very handsome large size Japanese jars, etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GODOWNS AT CALLIAN AND THANA STREET, OPPOSITE THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the spot by instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Abdoola Hajee Abd Sattar, the mortgagor the right, title and interest of the mortgagees under an assignment of the residue of a term of 50 years which commenced on the 24th day of January, 1832, which term was granted by an Indenture of lease bearing date the 24th of January, 1832, and expressed to be made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Mistry Nursoo Dharmajee of the other part of and in the hereditaments and premises described below and of and in the covenant for renewal contained in the said Lease.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on Elphinstone Land Estate, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7628 6-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by Kalian Street, on or towards the south by Thana Street, on or towards the east partly by land in the occupation of Noor-Mahomed Abdool Rahiman, and partly by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of Port of Bombay and partly by land in the occupation of Oomar Peer Mahomed; and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Messrs. R. R. Sedgewick and (L. R. W. Forest) which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward B, Ward No. 5187 (a 1), 5187 (2), 5187 (2 A), 5187 (2 B), 5187 C), 5187 (3), 5187 (3 A), 5187 (4), 5187 (5), 5487 (6), 5187 (A), 5187 (6 B), 5187 (6 C), 5187 (6 D), 5187 (6 E), and 5187 (6 F). Street Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, and 39, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and by the Port Trust under No. 204, and were formerly in the occupation of Hasambhoy Bandalibhoy and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the tenants to whom they have been let by Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd, Sattar, the mortgagor, and also of and in the godowns and other buildings erected and now standing upon the above described premises.

The rent reserved by the Lease from the Port Trustees is Rupees nine hundred and fifty-three, annas nine and pies four for the second ten years of the term which are now running and Rupees one thousand two hundred and seventy-one, annas seven, and pie one for the last thirty years of the term.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the said mortgagees or to Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th February, 1900.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR [illegible] playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 200.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	"	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	"	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...........	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
1 and 2 months—6 per cent. per annum.
3 months—7 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay. 1st February, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE;
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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THE Giant Patent PHOENIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 180. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OWING to my Wife PHILOMENA, late (Mrs. T. PITTS) having LEFT MY PROTECTION, I WILL NOT be ANSWERABLE for ANY DEBTS INCURRED by her from this date.

JNO. GIDNEY,
Engine Driver, G. I. P. Ry., Igatpuri.
Igatpuri, 13th Feb., 1900.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
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Prices and Particulars on application
SUSPENSION BRIDGES.
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Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.
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THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.
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ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.
LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.
DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.
LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent suhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

WANTED.

WANTED a HOUSEKEEPER who can Keep Ordinary Household ACCOUNTS and make herself generally useful. Must be EURASIAN or NATIVE, if the former, then native dress must be worn. Apply in own handwriting, stating Experience if any, age, and wages expected to

"Z. Y."
Care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys, Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROS 1." Care of 'Bombay Gazette' Office.

NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	...
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to
Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 0-31m., 0-35a. Low water, 6-19m., 6-9a.
P. and O. s.s. Arabia, with English mails of 2nd instant, due to arrive at 7 a.m.
Arrival of Lord Northcote.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Western India Turf Club, Watson Hotel Annexe, 6 p.m.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Harmston's Circus, 9-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, aged about fifty years, was found floating in the Mombadavi Tank, on Wednesday morning, by a police ramosee on duty at the tank. The body which was dressed in a dhotur and bundi, was removed from the water. The deceased was not identified. At an inquest held by the coroner, an open verdict was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT AT MATOONGA.—Mr. Hurree Gopal, cashier in the Esplanade Police Court, has reported to the police, that during Monday night his temporary residence at Matoonga was entered and property, consisting of a gold nose-ring set with pearls, a watch, a shawl and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 162, was stolen.

FANCY FETE IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.—The following gentlemen have joined the general committee:—Messrs. S. Rebsch; N. M. Wadia, C.I.E.; Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and N. P. Menta. The committee have to thank the Bombay and Central India Mutoscope Company for the loan of a number of Mutoscopes, and Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal has kindly offered to lend his Cinematograph for the Fete.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS is still drawing crowded audience and the magnificent programme deserves liberal support. A better has ever been presented here. The circus will present novelty in the shape of a pony high jumping contest, on Friday evening, 23rd instant, open to all ponies, 14 hands and under. Entrance is free and open to all. These contests created a furore in Calcutta, and the handsome souvenirs won were highly prized. Entries however must be made in writing.

SUICIDES DURING DELIRIUM OF FEVER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Mahaluxmee, regarding the death of Vithoba Rama a Hindu labourer, aged forty-five years. The deceased resided at Clark Road. Since the last week deceased had been suffering from fever, and on Wednesday last he became delirious. On the afternoon of the same day he was missed from the house. A search was made for him by his daughter, Naribai, but without success. The same evening a *malee* in the service of a Bhatia merchant, at Mahaluxmee, saw the deceased seated on a stone wall of a fish-pond behind his room, shouting. Seeing the *malee*, the deceased jumped into the water and disappeared. His body was afterwards recovered from amongst the rocks, about ten paces from the place, where he was seated. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.—Another inquest was held by the coroner on the Maidan, on the body of Succaram, aged about thirty years. The deceased had been since the 11th instant suffering from fever, which increased from day to day, and on Tuesday last became delirious and was missed from the house. The next day a police sepoy saw the body of the deceased floating in a well on the maidan, opposite the Elphinstone High School. The body was removed and was subsequently identified to be that of the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

AN EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. James Alexander Murray, describing himself as an "F. S. A. L., F. S. Sc., &c., geologist, botanist and zoologist, director, Victoria Natural History Institute, residing at Satkil Street, Byculla, Bombay," presented a curious application. It stated that he had posted on the 2nd instant a registered and insured letter to the address of Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay and President-in-Council, at the Byculla Post Office, and paid nine annas as the charges incurred under the postal regulations. But the postal acknowledgment he had received did not bear the signature of the addressee as required, but of one "Leao." He submitted that it was an unlawful signature, inasmuch as Mr. Leao was not an agent empowered by a power of attorney to receive insured or other letters, parcels, &c., from H. E. Lord Sandhurst, nor was such an arrangement notified in the "Government Gazette," Ordinary or Extraordinary. As the letter was a most important one being in connection with an application made in the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, and as Lord Sandhurst and his Secretary in the Judicial Department were about to leave India, and as the letter remained unacknowledged, he asked for a process on charges of cheating by misrepresentation and breach of trust by misdelivery. He further applied that because the public in general were also affected by the question, appearance of the parties should be fixed to a date prior to the 16th inst., his Excellency's departure having been fixed for the 17th idem. The magistrate refused the application.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	2	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	10	79
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	23	17	81
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	9	39
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	33	19	103
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	7	29
G Mahim and Worlee	8	4	32
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	37	58
Total	97	105	433
Total plague deaths to date	65,802	56,941	
Same date last year	116	107	259

CHOLERA.

Attack ... 0
Death ... 1

SMALL-POX.

Attacks ... 28
Deaths ... 32

The following is a statement of Plague cases and deaths reported from Stations at which Railway Medical Inspections are carried out in Bombay.

Stations.	During the weeks ending 26th Jan & 2nd Feb 1900.		From 17th Oct 1898 to 19th Jan 1900.		Total.	
	Cases detected	Deaths	Cases detected	Deaths	Cases detected	Deaths
Palghar	10	10	88	64	98	74
Anand	3	2	79	38	82	40
Kalyan	29	22	356	237	385	259
Poona	4	4	153	90	157	91
Belgaum	..	...	5	..	5	...
Londa	..	..	5	3	5	3
Hubli	..	...	9	6	9	6
Bagalkot	..	..	13	8	13	8
Bhusawal	1	1	12	9	13	10
Broach	..	...	2	..	2	...
Sholapur	..	..	6	4	6	4
Manmar	..	..	11	7	11	7
Dohad	..	...	8	7	8	7
Satara Road	1	1	13	7	14	8
Nasik Road	...	...	1	..	1	..
Ahmednagar	...	...	3	2	3	2
Dhond	...	..	7	5	7	5
Total	48	40	771	487	819	527

"'By the Queen's Command,' I once performed at Windsor before Her Majesty and severel members of the Royal Family; and oh, it was the most delightful experience I have ever had." The speaker was an enthusiastic young actress, as popular as she is beautiful. "The honour was certainly a great one," we murmured. "Yes," she responded quickly, "but it was not only that; Her Majesty was so kind, you know. It really did you good, the way she treated you." That is just it. Proper treatment is all we want. Nine-tenth of the sickness we suffer might be cured if we only had proper treatment. If you are ill or feel out of sorts seek relief from the true friends of the sick and suffering—Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND THE OLD.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" (extraordinary) was issued yesterday, publishing the following notification of the Political Department:—

LORD NORTHCOTE'S RECEPTION.

The Right Honourable Lord Northcote of Exeter, C.B., appointed by her Majesty the Queen-Empress to be the Governor of this Presidency, is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on the 16th February, 1900, by the P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. Arabia, and will be received on arrival with all the Naval and Military honours due to his position.

2. At 7-40 a.m. a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and one of his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will proceed on board the s. s. Arabia under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

3. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief will be requested to make arrangements for the reception in the Harbour of Lord Northcote.

4. Lord Northcote will leave the s. s. Arabia at 8 a.m. and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult the wishes of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, and to make such arrangements as may be acceptable to his Excellency in carrying out the details of his Lordship's disembarkation at the Apollo Bandar. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All other arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

5. On His Lordship's arrival at the steps of the Bandar, a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up and the road from the Bandar to the Flora Fountain will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be at Government House, Malabar Point.

6. His Lordship will be received at the Bandar by the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Lieutenant-General, commanding the Forces, Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Private Secretary and the Staff of his Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Under Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Sheriff of Bombay, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a a space marked A will be reserved.

7. Accommodation will be reserved at the Bandar for any Native Chiefs, who being in Bombay may have intimated to the Secretary to Government Political Department, their desire to be present.

8. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them at the Bandar.

9. As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present an Address to his Lordship on his arrival, a space marked C will be reserved for the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation to which the Governor elect will be conducted and where his Lordship will be received by the representatives of the Corporation. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, will send a card of admission to each member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

10. All other officers of her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers, then in Bombay, who are desirous of attending will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space D will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any heads of Departments, not specified by name in paragraph 5, who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space E is available, it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer. The arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

11. His Lordship will, after the presentation of the Address, proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a Detachment of his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse via the Esplanade Road, Hornby Road, Cruicksnank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Grant Road, Gawalia Tank Road Gibbs Road and the Ridge. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

12. Full dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform and morning dress by all others.

LORD SANDHURST'S DEPARTURE.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., will take his departure for England in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia from the Apollo Bandar on Saturday the 17th February 1900.

2 The arrangements connected with the departure of his Excellency from Government House will be made by the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and will be timed so that his Excellency may reach the Apollo Bandar at 1 p.m.

3. His Excellency, escorted by a Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse, will proceed to the Apollo Bandar via the Ridge, Gibbs Road, Gawalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Parel Road, Kalbadevi Road, Cruicksnack Road, Hornby Road and Esplanade Road to the Apollo Bandar. A Guard of Honour will be detailed, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, to receive his Excellency at the Apollo Bandar, and the roads from the Flora Fountain to the Bandar will be lined by troops of the Garrison.

4. His Excellency will be received at the Bandar by the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Private Secretary and the Staff of his Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Under Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Sheriff of Bombay or such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space marked A will be reserved.

5. Accommodation will be reserved at the Bandar for any Native Chiefs, who being in Bombay may have intimated to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, their desire to be present.

6. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occaion and a space marked B will be reserved for them at the Bandar.

7. As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present an Address to his Excellency on his departure, a space marked C will be reserved for the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation, to which his Excellency will be conducted and where his Lordship will be received by the representatives of the Corporation. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, will send a card of admission to each Member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

8. All other officers of her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers, then in Bombay, will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space D will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any heads of Departments, not specified by name in paragraph 5, who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraps 5, 6 and 7 no cards will be necessary. As far as accomodation in space E is available, it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer. The arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

9. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order and for keeping the streets clear.

10. Full Dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform and morning dress by all others.

11. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on the embarkation taking place. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult the wishes of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in India and to make such arrangements as may be acceptable to his Excellency in carrying out the details of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst's embarkation. A deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and one of his Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will accompany his Excellency Lord Sandhurst on board the steamer.

12. His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief will be requested to make arrangements for taking leave in the harbour of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

13. All honours due to the Governor of Bombay will be paid to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, until he passes Aden.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A DISHONEST JAILOR.

IMPERATRIX VS. JOSEPH MARIA CARDOZA.

THIS was an appeal by the accused from a decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, in October last, convicted him of criminal breach of trust by a public servant, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, stated that the accused was from 1891 to 1895 jailor of the Karwar prison. In February, 1895, he was reported by the District Magistrate to the Inspector-General of Prisons for misconduct. The charges brought against him were drunkenness and neglect of duty. He was at once suspended by the Inspector-General, and Subrao Kalingaya was sent for from Ratnagiri to take his place. The latter arrived in Karwar on the 24th February, 1895, and the order of suspension was received the same day. The Superintendent of the Jail, Dr. Karandikar, thereupon directed accused in writing to deliver over charge immediately to Subrao. Accused said he would do so at 1 p.m., and this was apparently agreed to. As, however, he did not appear at the time named, a warder was sent to his house and returned with the information that the accused had gone to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Sunkeri, a village some three, miles from Karwar. In the evening, news came that the accused had absconded into Goa territory. The following morning the accused's house, which was just outside the walls of the jail, was searched. In the house were found several of the jail account-books and papers as well as a bunch of keys among which was the key of the jail treasury-chest. The chest, on being unlocked and opened, was found to be empty. An examination of the account-books showed that there had been defalcations for several months past. Some of the books, which were in the accused's charge, had not been written up for a considerable time. The total loss, including the value of dead stock articles and other property missing, was found to amount to about Rs.700. This amount was afterwards recovered from the sureties of the accused by a civil suit. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, but it was found impossible to obtain his extradition. On the 19th August last, he was, however, apprehended in the Panch Mahals. The charge on which he had been committed for trial related to the misappropriation of two items, one of Rs. 8-3-0, and the other of Rs. 100, received by moneyorder in the jail on account of a prisoner's fine on the 18th February, and not accounted for. On the evidence, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE CUSTOMS BRIBERY CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALKRISHNA GANESH JAMBHEKAR

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, who, in November last, convicted the accused of being a public servant and taking gratifications other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act, and fined him Rs. 250, or in default to suffer three months' simple imprisonment in the Common Jail. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the accused, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said:—The accused, Balkrishna Ganesh Jambhekar, was until his suspension last May, chief cashier in the Account Office of the Bombay Customs House. He is alleged to have taken a bribe in that capacity in respect of an official act on the 5th of May last, and, in consequence, a charge has been preferred against him under Section 161 of the Penal Code. The case was tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 250. From this conviction and sentence the present appeal has been preferred. In consequence of information he had received Mr. Morison, the Collector of Bombay, determined to ascertain whether it was the practice of those engaged in the cashier's department of the Customs' Office to take bribes in connection with their official work. It was accordingly determined in May, 1899, to make use of one Manekchand Roopchand, a moonim in Bombay, for that purpose. Manekchand was then entitled to receive a sum of Rs. 6,500 from the Customs' Office for opium, and so, on the 5th of May, the following scheme was arranged. A five rupee note was handed over to Manekchand, and he was told to go into the Cashier's Office to get payment of his Rs. 6,500, if possible without making any payment, but, to use the witness's own words, "if the shroff asked me I was to give to him, and if the cashier asked me I was to give to him Manekchand, thus prepared, went into the cashier's office, and it is at any rate certain that he obtained payment of his Rs. 6,500 and parted with the five rupee note while he was in the office. He then came out of the office and gave information, in consequence of which Mr. Morison, accompanied by others, went into the office and questioned the accused as to the five rupee note. The incident is thus described by Mr. Morison: "I at once went into the cash office. The Marwarry accompanied me at my request. When we got to the cash office the Marwarry pointed out to me the accused. This was in consequence of something I said to him. I then asked the accused, I said 'I want rupees five note No. so and so, reading the number from the memo., Ex. B, which I had in my hand Accused said: 'The shroff has it'—pointing to a shroff at his side. I asked the shroff then to produce it. The shorff produced exhibit A. It was lying in a heap of notes in front of him. I think it was the end one. He found it at the end of the heap, I kept the note. I then called the accused into the Chief Account Officer's office-room. He came in with me, as also did the Marwarry by my orders. I then asked the Marwarry to state in accused's presence what had actually happened in the cash office. The Chief Account Officer was present. The Marwarry said that he had gone into the cash office and had been asked for rupees three by the accused." Now the only question is what did Manekchand do with the rupees five in the cashier's office and here so far as direct evidence goes we are dependent on the evidence of Menekchand alone. He states in his evidence as follows: "I am agent of Joharmal Samirmal, or moonim who lives in Bakanir. I live in Kalbadevi. I have been doing his business in Bombay for the last ten years on and off. He deals in opium, gold, and silver, I sell opium to Government. Before the 5th May last I had sold 5 1-2chests of opium to Government and had to receive about Rs. 6,300. I went to the Custom's Office twice to get the money. The second time I went for it I received the amount. I had been for the money on the previous day. I did not see the accused when I first went for the money. I did not go upstairs on the first occasion. I remained on the ground floor. I went and saw Mr. Rustamjee that day (in answer to Mr. Balkrishna). Rustamji told me to come the next day. On the day I received payment I went to the Customs House at about 2-30 p. m., and went first to Mr. Rustom. He took me to a "saheb." I can't say who the "saheb" was, I had some money with me that day, but it was less than a rupee—between 12 and 15 annas. The "saheb" and Mr. Rustom searched me and took the money from me. I had then no money. Mr. Rustom gave me a Rs. 5 note in the "saheb's" presence. I did not notice the number of it. Mr. Rustom told me what to do with the note. I then went to the office where money is paid to draw my money. I saw accused there. I said "Give me my opium money." I did not give him my name. I had a memo, of the value of the amount due, I had made up the account, I told him the amount. Accused said "Come after two hours." I said "I want the money badly. See the money paid." Then accused beckoned and said "Come here." At first I was standing in front of his table. When he beckoned to me he indicated to me to take my seat on a chair at his side. I did so. After I had done so accused said "You want money badly, but do you know our custom?" I said "I don't know the custom." Then he said, "All the merchants give me" Rs.5, and Phulchand also gives me Rs. 5." I did not ask him what the Rs. 5 were for, nor did he tell me, Phulchand is Tilakchand Hucumchand's moonim, I said "My account is small." Accused said "Give whatever you please." I handed over the Rs. 5 note to him—the note which I had received from Mr. Rustom—and he put it in his pocket. Then he got up and put his hand into a box on his table and moved it about in the box. Then he sat down again and said "Go to the shroff and get the money for the opium, and then I will give." I went to a shroff, and accused called out to him "Give him the money." I went to the shroff to whom accused spoke, and the shroff gave me all the money. When I left accused, he stood up. When I had got the money I went back to the accused. It may have taken me 5 or 7 minutes to get the money from the shroff. Then I said to accused "What are you going to give me back?" Accused opened the drawer and picked up one rupee. I said "That is a very small amount." The accused picked up another rupee and gave them both to me. I took the money and left the office. I went to Mr. Rustom. Bhagwandas Balgovandas, a broker, was with me then. I explained to Mr. Rustom what had happened. I showed him the Rs. 2. I was taken to a big saheb when my statement was taken down, and I left the Rs. 2 before the saheb. The accused was called. I, Mr. Rustom and the saheb went to the place where the accused was sitting, into the cash department. We stopped in front of a man wearing a puggree like the interpretor's (dakshani) and they said something to him in English. The man produced his notes. The saheb examined them and took out a Rs. 5 note. The burra saheb then said something to accused and beckoned to him. We all went into a room. Then I heard accused say Rs. 3 bakshish. I did not understand anything else as he spoke in English. A saheb took down my statement in writing. I was asked to sign it, but I did not do so. Then I was allowed to go. My statement was read over to me. It was correct. Can we accept this evidence? The Chief Presidency Magistrate before whom he gave his evidence says of him: "The witness appeared to me to give his evidence, under the searching ordeal of two cross-examinations, with perfect straight-forwardness, and fairness, and on both occasions impressed me very favourably." But then Mr. Inverarity has urged that there are circumstances which deprive Manekchand's evidence of any value, or at any rate cast so much doubt on it as that it would not be safe to confirm a conviction based on it. Three points have been principally urged before us: First, as to the receipt of the money mentioned in the bill endorsed by Omkerlal; secondly as to the presence of Bhagwandas on a prior occasions; and, thirdly, the alleged inconsistency between the accounts given by Manekchand to Mr. Morison and his narrative in the witness box. The two first points were urged before the Magistrate, and are dealt with by him. But even if it be conceded, that Mr. Inverarity's criticism of the Magistrate's treatment of these points is well founded. I still am unable to attach much importance to them, they have no direct bearing on the case, and when fairly examined do not, in my opinion, suggest that the witness is untruthful, or lead to a conclusion adverse to his accuracy in his narrative of the events, on which this charge is based. To judge by the record the third point was not urged before the Magistrate, but that does not disentitle it to consideration here. So far as the argument proceeds on Manekchand's statement that he gave the accused Rs. 3, I attribute little or no importance to it; for Manekchand would naturally so describe the result of what happened in the office. But Mr. Inverarity's argument is not limited to this. He relies further on Mr. Morison's statement. "The Marwarry said he had got the note changed and had handed three rupees to the accused." But then, in cross-examination, Mr. Morison said "I don't know that the Marwarry said he had changed the note," while the form in which Mr. Morrison questioned the accused on his going into the office certainly leads to the inference that his impression at the time was that the accused knew of the whereabouts of the note, an impression more consistent with Manekchand's account than Mr. Morison's answer in examination-in-chief. I do not overlook what Mr. Oliver said on this point, but his evidence seems simply to be an echo of Mr. Morrison's. I do not attach much importance to Hargovind's evidence and, in my opinion, it does not in any way assist us to the true, solution of this case. After all it comes back to this: Is Manekchand's evidence to be believed? For what it may be worth, his demeanour impressed the Magistrate favourably. His narative is not marred with any improbabilities, while the account given by the accused is to my mind highly improbable. I hold, therefore, that the conviction should be confirmed, as also the sentence, which seems to me to have been a most proper one under the circumstances. The appeal must be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Candy gave an oral judgment concurring with the Chief Justice.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

CLAIM FOR A TRANSFER OF SHARES.

AMBALAL SARABHAI VS. THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff claimed that the defendants should be ordered to transfer to him thirteen shares in the Bank that stood in the name of his deceased father, and should also pay the dividends due on such shares. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Macpherson and the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., were for the Bank.

His lordship, after aluding to the plaint and the evidence given in the suit, said the real question to be decided was whether the Bank was entitled to demand probate. As there was nothing in the Presidency Bank Act preventing a minor holding shares, his lordship came to the conclusion that they devolved upon the plaintiff as the legal representative of the deceased. He passed a decree for the plaintiff, ordering the Bank to issue fresh share certificates to him and to pay him the dividends due. The guardian of the plaintiff, Chimanlal Nagindas, was directed to indemnify the Bank in respect of the shares, but in the event of the parties not coming to terms in regard to such indemnity the amount was to be fixed by the Judge in chambers. The defendants were ordered to pay the costs.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—A *Requiem* High Mass was celebrated in the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Thana, on account of the death of his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, at 5 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon. All the parishioners (including women and children) of Khatarwada Utalsar and Charai, in Salsette, attended. The Rev. Father M. F. Pereira, Vicar of Thana, performed the solemn service.

On Friday last, Mr. E. Lawrence, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, made inquiry regarding a petition, which was sent to Government by the poor inhabitants of the town, who pray that Government be pleased to order the Thana Municipality to supply the petitioners with (Tansa) water, free of charges during the present scarcity. The result of the inquiry has not been made known as yet.

A Hindoo Gosain (mendicant) has been arrested by the local police for attempting to commit suicide by throwing himself from a big jambool tree in the Thana Market, The Gosain demanded a sum of Rs. 100 from the shop-keepers of the Bazaar Sreet, and having failed to obtain the money, he climbed the tree and made an attempt to throw himself down to the ground, on Sunday last.

A notorious Kolee of bad character, who had several previous convictions against him, was tried by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Acting Sessions Judge of Thana, assisted by a jury, for committing a robbery in one of the grog-shops at Bhivandi a few days ago. The jury found the accused not guilty. The Judge having differed with the verdict arrived at by the jury, submitted the papers to the Judges of the High Court of Bombay for final orders yesterday.

Mr. Dinshah Jijibhai Chhapgar, Superintendent of Post Office, Central Division, who arrived here from Poona and inspected the Post Office last week, left for the Southern Konkan on his annual tour of inspection of Post Offices, via Coorla, on Wednesday last.

Mr. Srinivas Narayan, of Kelvi-Mahim, has been appointed second grade Sub-Registrar at Bassein in this district, in place of Mr. Babaji Kashinath, who was transferred to Thana, last week.

The thermometer readings ranged from 66 to 88 degrees in the shade at Thana yesterday, and 70 to 90 degrees on the day previous.

MUNICIPAL CONVEYANCES FOR THE DEAD POOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With a view to providing conveyances for poor Christians dying in Bombay, the Municipality from time immemorial, has been supplying them with hearses to their last resting place free of cost, but of late, I am sorry to say, this time-honoured practice has not been strictly carried out, to the great inconvenience of the poor. The majority of the Goan community is poor, and as their cemetery is some ten miles away from the city, it is very hard on them to pay in each case Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 for a hearse. Up to now, on the production of a chit, from a parish priest, a hearse was promptly provided at the place and hour appointed, but for the last few days, no hearses could be got, and consequently in this locality alone, at least two dead bodies have remained over 24 hours in the house, because no Municipal conveyance could be obtained, although timely intimation was sent to the authorities, and none forthcoming, a paid conveyance had to be hired by subscription in the locality.

I believe as the mortality in Bombay just now is very high, the Municipality cannot cope with the difficulty of supplying a large number of conveyances to carry the dead, but surely new ones could be procured, and I hope this will be done in the near future, to meet the increasing demand.

Another point I wish to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned is, that up to now, a death certificate passed by a parish priest, as to the cause of death, was held good, but this not being considered sufficient, one signed by a qualified man is also demanded. This may be quite in order in cases of well-to-do people, but it is another hardship on the poor, for, if a poor man does not seek medical aid, it is mainly because he cannot afford a doctor's bill, and is therefore content to live or die on his homely medicine. To demand a medical certificate from him which must cost money, where there is none, is rather unreasonable, not to say absurd. If the certificate is at all necessary to prevent fraud, the Ward Health Officer in each locality could be deputed to attend these cases of the poor gratuitously, and hence all difficulties in this regard could be obviated.—Yours, &c.,

Mazagon, Feb. 14. M.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 6th February:—

Submitted letters from the Docks Superintendent, respectively 14th, 15th and 16th November 1899, reporting that in consequence of the largely increased coast traffic carried on by Messrs. Shephard & Co. and the British India Steam Navigation Company, the present establishment is unable to keep pace with it, and requesting sanction to engage permanently, from 1st April next, an extra supervising and clerical establishment, to deal with the coast and other branches of Dock traffic, including the Railway Department, both of which, by reason of their many small consignments require very close supervision and constant care from the out-door and shed staff and regular attendance of the cash-receiving clerks to meet the constant demands of the public, remarking that it will reduce the expenditure on temporary staff to the extent of Rs. 9,720 per annum, and that it is desirable, in the interests of the Trust, that permanent hands should be employed on such important duties. Submitted note by the Secretary, dated 10th January 1900. Read proceedings of the Docks, Finance and Establishment Committees, saying that the permanent growth of work in the Docks and the revenues justify, and indeed necessitate, a reasonable increase to the permanent supervising as well as the clerical establishment that the necessity has been strongly demonstrated of late when some serious misdeliveries and short deliveries of rice, &c., have occurred, and recommending for approval the Docks Superintendent's proposal to increase the permanent establishment as detailed above and to make provision accordingly in the Budget for 1900-1901.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks, Finance and Establishment Committees are approved and sanctioned.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 2nd January 1900, bringing to notice the loss of a case of woollen and cotton piece-goods, worth about Rs. 700, which was landed at No. 6 shed, Victoria Dock, on 30th October last, ex s.s. Hardwick Hall and was reported to have been stowed with other cargo in the open on the west side of No. 6 shed, there being no room for it inside, that the case was missed and searched for about the 30th November when the Consignees' Muccadum came to take delivery of it, that a large quantity of the steamer's cargo had been removed to the warehouse and it was supposed that the package in question might perhaps be amongst that lot or in the pile of unremoved packages, that the police, however, were at once informed and furnished with samples of the contents, but no trace has been found of the package anywhere, that the enquiry will be continued, but meanwhile the claim of the consignees must be paid.

Resolution—In accordance with the recommendation of the Docks Committee the claim made by Messrs. Kahn and Kahn amounting to Rs. 683-8-6, on acount of the missing case ex s. s. Hardwick Hall may be paid.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 31st January 1900, forwarding one from Messrs. Shepherd & Co., asking permission to land pressed bales of hay in the Docks from their steamers on conditions that they arrange to have carts ready to remove them on arrival at Bombay; saying that it is dangerous to have hay about the Docks, it is only allowed within dock limits under special sanction and that the custom is to have it placed on board at once, if for shipment or removed out of the Docks direct if landed, and recommending in view of the dificiency of crops that the concession be granted in this case on conditions that the hay be landed during day time and that Messrs Shepherd & Co., themselves guarantee its immediate removal.

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee, proposing to allow, as a special case, the importation and exportation of hay in properly pressed bales, up to the 31st December 1900, which should fully cover all operations required in this year of famine, provided in the former case that the hay should be landed during the day time and that ship's owners or agents themselves guarantee its removal on the same day it is landed, and that in the case of shipment the hay must, in like manner, be placed on board the day it is received, it being clearly understood that no loose hay or in bales loosely pressed should in any ease be dealt with in the Docks.

Resolution—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved and sanctioned.

Submitted note by the Secretary, dated 20th December 1899, saying that the buildings in course of erection on plots Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 35, Apollo Reclamation, will cost a lakh each, although Rs. 50,000 only is entered in the applications for leases, that under Trustees' Resolution No. 252, dated 8th August 1898, the question as to the period of "Free time" is to be determined on the merits of the case, and proposing to enter in the agreements for leases of the plots in question 12 months as the free period, which will expire on 7th April 1900 (counting from date land was handed over) when the buildings now in progress are in most cases likely to be ready.

Resolution.—The land in all five cases was handed over in April 1899; the period allowed for completing the buildings in carcase, free of ground rent may extend up to and including the 30th June 1900, and rent shall begin from the 1st July, the first month's rent being payable on the 1st August 1900. Should the Engineer, however, certify that any of the buildings referred to have been completed previous to the 30th June 1900, rent shall commence from the date of such completion.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 7th December 1899, forwarding one from the Architects requesting that the buildings on the plot east of the Tramway Company's Godowns at Apollo Reclamation agreed to be leased to their client, may be allowed to be built of five floors in all; saying that the general rule for buildings facing Merewether Road on the west side has been four floors only, but that the same was departed from in the case of Bishop Thoburn's building, *vide* Trustees' Resolution No. 343, dated 22nd November 1898, and expressing the opinion that the increased height will not affect the houses on the east side of the road to any great extent.

Resolution—The Trustees regret that they cannot comply with the request made, the buildings must be limited to four floors in all.

Letter from the Engineer, dated 25th January 1900, reporting that at about 12-30 p.m. on the 23rd idem, when a native vessel was on fire off Malet Bunder the Port Trust hopper barge Snipe rendered assistance by putting the fire out by means of her steam pump and towing the vessel up the harbour into shallow water under the direction of the harbour Master.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 31st January 1900, approving the grant by the Trustees of three months' privilege leave to Mr. F. G. Dumayne, Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, and the appointment by them of Mr. H. E. Hart, Assistant Secretary, to act as Secretary during Mr. Dumayne's absence.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 2nd Feb. 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 2nd Feb. 1900.	For week ending 2nd Feb. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 2nd Feb. 1899.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	17	835	21	856
Do. do. out of do.	22	851	27	854
Do. transported	10	570	14	622
Do. attended to	1	49	5	57
Do. warped	0	30	0	49

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CONDY'S FLUID
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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1, Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4+1-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16+1-16
3 per cent. French Rentes	100 1-2—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	64 1-8plus1—16
Paris Exchange	25·22+1 1-2
3 Months. Discount	3 3-4 p. c. +1-8
6 "	3 3-4 p·c, unchanged.

At yesterday's biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 21,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 2,90,000 " Bombay.
" 8,10,000 " Madras.
Rs. 32,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay, 1-4 3-32; minimum rate received 71 per cent. above that in full.

Average rates of allotments, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·09.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 11,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 7,20,000 " " Bombay
" " " Madras.
Rs. 18,80,000.

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay, at 1-4 5-32 minimum rate received plus 71 per cent. above that in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta 15·16.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week Rs. 50,20,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

Extra bills on Bombay, Rs. 30,000 at 1-4 to 1-8.

EXCHANGE.—Quiet but steady, with rates unchanged.

T. T.	1 4 1-8
D. D.	5-32
3 Months' Credits	3-8
3 Months' Francs	172 1-4

1-4 5-32 D. D. was offered for this and next mail which was availed of to some extent by the Bazaar. Private wire for the later months of the year was placed at 1-3 31-32, but there is very little doing.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay rate of interest is reduced by 1 per cent to 8 per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at Rs. 95-4 for ready and Rs. 95-6 for 1st March and improved during the day to Rs. 95-8 for the Settlement.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

Bank of Bombay	1,222½
Commercial Bank of India	68
Central India S. and W. Co.	1,200
Manockji Petit do. do.	1,630
Swadeshi do. do.	510
Bomba-Burma Trading Corporation	6,650
do. New Issue	1,075
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	175
Bombay Telephone Co.	27½

FREIGHTS.—The market is dull. 25s. has been paid for Cotton to Hamburg, ready shipment, by the Sultan while for the same port 20s. has been paid for Seeds and Cotton, March loading. Rates are down by 1s. 6d. from the top this week.

COALS.—Rates keep firm with very little doing Some more re-sales of Birds' Navigation have been made at Rs. 13-8, ready, ex "Okhara."

WHEAT.—Nothing doing, quite unchanged.

SEEDS.—Linseed and Rape—These markets are firm at yesterday's rates. Castor—There are buyers at Rs. 38 per candy. Gingelly is in good demand at advancing rates.

COTTON NEW YORK.—

The day's receipts at U. S. Ports	31,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	13,000 "
to France and Continent	12,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-8 plus 1-8
Futures, May	8·30 — 4
" Aug.	8·34 — 9
Silver	60 plus 1-4
Exchange on London	4·87 3-8Mar-Apl.

The Liverpool Market closed firm, Surats dull, and Arrivals easier.

Total day's sales	8,000 bales.
Surats	nil
Sales on Spec. and for Export	500 "
Total day's Imports	26,000 "
Middling Americans	5 5-32 plus 1-32.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
5·3	4·63	4·60	4·53	4·51
plus 2-31	plus 2-34	plus 3-31	plus 3-34	plus 3-34

There have been considerable settlements during the day of F. G. Bengals by European Firms at Rs. 221-222. The enquiry for ready cotton has been less than has been the case for the last few days but sellers rates keep very steady. Shippers have bought some 1,200 to 1,130 bales to-day, principally Bengals and Oomras—the Mills taking some 500 bales of other sorts. Satta rates opened lower in the morning but closed firmer:—

	Rs.
Good Broach for March	238—239
Fully Good Bengals	233—225
Good Bhownugger, May	232

The following were the receipts into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	568
Barsee & Nugur	160
Berar	257
Total Oomras	985
Hingunghat	152
Dhollera	532
Broach	411
Compta & Dharwar	94
Westerns	72
Bengals	1,074
Sind	366
Persian	20
American	261
Egyptian	28
Other Sorts	62
Total	4,057

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	88,654
Linseed	1,923
Rapeseed	1,251
Gingellyseed	59,529
Poppyseed	55
Groundnuts	932
Castorseed	8,231
Rice	133,384

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 7-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORTSAID, FEB. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itusra left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 15.

Mail steamer Rome, from Australia, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s, Imperator, from Trieste, sailed from Aden on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and is expected to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th January 1900, on 1645·86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	4,50,000	7,000	5,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	273	4	338
For previous period	90,000	4,02,000	7,000	4,99,000
Total for 2 weeks	1,90,000	8,52,000	14,000	10,56,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,09,619	3,77,246	[illegible]	4,93,313
Per mile of Ry do.	66	225	[illegible]	295
Total to corresponding date do.	2,14,574	7,21,222	12,941	9,48,737

Increase for the week ... Rs. 63,687
Do. to date ... " 1,07,263

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., will be commenced in

the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE"
of February 16,

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of FEBRUARY, 16.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MATSUO—February 14, at Bombay, Mrs. Aki, the wife of Mr. Y. Matsuo, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CORRIGAN—February 14, at Meerut, Percy Corrigan, son of the late S A L Corrigan, Esq, Engineer, P W D, and grandson of W McLeavy, Esq., late Manager of the Bank of Upper India.

TAYLOR—January 28, at Agra, from pneumonia, Emma wife of George Taylor, R M Railway.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.

LORD SANDHURST, during a quinquennium which he has no reason to regard as golden, has been subjected to severe and even hostile criticism from two opposite points of view. In his first years of office he was censured, rebuked and condemned by angry censors for showing what was deemed to be a disposition to satisfy Native claims and aspirations regardless of consequences. At a later period the Native press and certain Native politicians denounced him with equal energy as the author of the public misfortunes, the persecutor of an inoffensive press that only desired to help his Government with information and advice in the hour of difficulty; the arrestor and incarcerator, without form of trial, of worthy citizens who were not even charged with any offence against the law; one who abused his high position to veto proposals to enable aspirants for University honours to get through the examinations in instalments, and so lost to the interests of the higher education that he refused to sanction new Colleges on the idle plea that there was no guarantee that they were properly equipped for teaching. Critics of the first class did not impute it to the new Governor for righteousness that he spoke words of encouragement to the Principal and Professors of Fergusson College at Poona; that he appointed two Native Civil Servants District Collectors; that he gave permission for the holding of the Shivaji celebration at Raigad, where one of the speakers, in an oration destined to become historical, urged the assembled Mahrattas to follow the example of the hero who slew his enemy, regardless of the Penal Code. Nor was criticism disarmed when the orator in question, being recommended by the Central Division, of which Poona is the capital, for a seat in the Legislative Council, the recommendation was acted upon, and Mr. Tilak became a Member of Council. Had Lord Sandhurst supped with Judas, or erected a memorial to Guy Fawkes at his own expense, the vials of wrath could not have been more unsparingly poured out on his devoted head for this last misdeed. Was open treason to be rewarded by the State? Were incitements to public murder passports to high place and distinction? It counted for nothing that Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues had at that time no ground for refusing to recognise the right of the electors—if such they be—of the Central Division to recommend one of themselves for a seat in the Legislature. No court had pronounced the speech at Raigad to be seditious. The commemorative panegyric or sermon might have been as harmless as John Morley's on Oliver Cromwell, in which that philosophic historian declares that though the execution of the King was impolitic, it was not a crime. The text had to be translated and submitted to the law officers for their opinion, which might have been opposed to a prosecution. Meanwhile, Parliament having in its wisdom conferred the germs of an electoral system on India, it was clearly necessary to act on that mandate and give effect to the recommendation of the quasi-electoral body. When the text was translated and the law officers held that the language came within Section 124A of the Penal Code, a prosecution followed without delay. The High Court found Mr. Tilak guilty of exciting to disaffection, and his seat on the Council was vacated.

This episode and the conviction of two or three indiscreet writers in the Native Press became the signal for renewed attacks on Lord Sandhurst, who was accused of trying to gag free speech. But the vindication of the law did little or less to placate the hostility of the other side. The plague spreading in the city, the Municipal authorities who had thousands of men on foot to cleanse and disinfect the affected quarters of the city, were denounced, as Queen Elizabeth denounced certain of her Generals, as idle knaves, and worse. At a later period the Native press with equal unreasonableness assailed Lord Sandhurst, holding him responsible for the drasticity of the repressive measures introduced, under the utterly misleading analogy of Hong Kong, where the problem was not complicated by questions of caste and religion. It was quite forgotten that two years before "The whole Native community applauded the sympathetic spirit of Lord Sandhurst's Government, and all joined in speaking of him as the People's Governor?" Fortunately for the city and all concerned, he was also a cool, courageous Governor, who kept his head when many seemed to have lost theirs. The wildest counsels filled the air. Some proposed that a military cordon should be placed around Mandvie, and none of the 37,000 inhabitants of that large district allowed to leave it until the plague had died out. How the population were to live meanwhile was a matter to which none of the alarmists gave a thought. Others proposed that the cordon should be drawn around the whole city, and ingress and egress prohibited. General Gatacre, in a letter addressed to the *Bombay Gazette*; and published with some words of deprecation, proposed that Bombay should be evacuated, and the whole of its people removed to a new city, some thirty or forty miles away on one of the railways, due provision of water, food, police, et-cetera, being made for their sustenance and the preservation of order. Others again urged Lord Sandhurst to remove the seat of Government to Surat or Karachi and leave doomed Bombay to its fate. Some of the ultras would have expedited matters by burning down Bombay to get rid of the plague germs. As the city, unlike the London of 1666 and the Moscow of 1812, is not built of wood, but of brick and stone, it would have taken all the lucifer matches that Byrant and May could turn out in a year to set it on fire. Before we dismiss such proposals as wholly senseless and inexcusable it is well to remember that over half a million of the inhabitants fled in wild panic from the city, quitting employment, business, and property, to feel the pangs of hunger in the Mofussil. It was indeed a dreadful time and it is not to be wondered at if people went mad, and made the wildest proposals. In Poona political unrest added to the difficulties of the administration. There can be little doubt that the presence of a large military cantonment was answerable for much of the exceptional vigour with which the plague measures were carried out in the Deccan capital. Soldiers were employed not only to escort the officials while making house-to-house visitations, but to assist personally in the work by entering the houses and searching for concealed cases.

Happily Bombay was saved from that aggravation of a very unpopular measure by the interposition of the Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, and Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, who suggested that the houses should only be entered by medical officers and sub-inspectors. In Poona the situation was aggravated by dread of the military. The fear was quite unfounded, for commissioned officers were present with every detachment, and the strictest discipline was observed. After the system was relaxed and the soldiers no longer employed, Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst were shot within a few yards of Government House, when returning from the Jubilee banquet on the 22nd June, 1897. That crime, and the long immunity of the criminals, accentuated unrest and suspicion. The Government, openly taunted with impotence to deal with the spirit of revolt, imposed a heavy fine on Poona in the shape of a considerable punitive force of police, for the maintenance of which the rate-payers were made responsible. The Natu brothers, two wealthy and influential Brahmins, were arrested under the provisions of an old and almost forgotten Regulation, and their property sequestrated. It was an Indian application of the lettres de cachet of the old French monarchy. The analogy was at once pointed out to disparage the Government action. It seemed an unconstitutional act to arrest men against whom no charge has been made, without any intention of bringing them to trial, so that their guilt or innocence might be established by a court of law. The critics overlooked a more modern analogy than that of the Bourbon regime. In the early eighties Mr. Gladstone's Government arrested not two, but over a thousand persons, including Members of Parliament, professional men, clergymen and shopkeepers, without charging them with any crime, and without any intention of bringing them to trial. That was done under an Act specially passed by Parliament in a time of political unrest. With such a precedent ready at hand Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues might well have been astonished at their moderation. After a certain interval the Natus were released from actual durance, and allowed to live anywhere within the limits of the Belgaum District. In December they were allowed with general approval to return to Poona and the whole of their property was restored to them. We had no means of ascertaining the grounds on which the executive power conferred on the Government were exercised. The circumstances were exceptional and there was no reason to suppose that Lord Sandhurst and his colleagues acted without a due sense of responsibility—a responsibility shared by the Secretary of State. The High Court, not Lord Sandhurst's Government, sentenced Mr. Tilak to eighteen months' imprisonment. That term was considerably abridged without any detriment to the State. Throughout his period of office Lord Sandhurst did equal justice to all classes and all interests, while face to face with a series of calamities, which would have taxed the energies of any ordinary man.

THE health of Bombay continues to become worse, the deaths for the week totalling at 2,637, which gives an annual death-rate of 163·57 per thousand. Last year at this period plague was much more virulent than now, the deaths being 140 more than in the week under review, while the death-rate was 112. It is obvious that other factors are now having a considerable influence on the general health, and chief among these is small-pox. There were 268 victims to this terrible disease, and it shows signs of increased activity. It would be interesting to know what precautions the Corporation are adopting towards combating the epidemic, which seems to have firmly established itself. The European community are resorting to vaccination, which is the only precaution known to ensure a large degree of safety, but it is hoped also the Native population will avail themselves of the antidote. Measles is also increasing rapidly, the fatal cases numbering 122. Byculla is the most unhealthy place in Bombay, as it heads the list in deaths from small-pox, measles, fever, and lung diseases, and almost equals Girgaum for plague. Colaba and Southern Fort are free from small-pox, but Northern Fort continues to harbour all manner of diseases. The deaths from plague total at 570 against 710 for the corresponding week last year, while fevers claimed 230 victims. The mortality due to lung diseases is still appallingly high, no less than 592 persons having died from zymotic affections or more than 100 per cent. increase when compared with the same week in 1899. Diarrhœa carried off 161 persons and dysentery 77, both sets of figures being excessively high, while 183 died from old age. It is quite probable that some deaths due to plague are entered wrongly by the deceased's friends in order to avoid the segregation camp and the disinfection of their household goods, which they imagine they will lose after temporarily passing into other keeping. While taking this into consideration it is, however, conclusive that the general condition of the public health is seriously bad.

THE administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the past year forms the subject of a report from which reference is made to the revision survey and settlement operations. These have now being concluded, the total area covered being 2,322,658 acres, and the cost is Rs. 11 per square mile. Crime was less than it has been since 1890, a fact which reflects great credit upon the police force. Anthropometrical measurements continued to be taken during part of the year, while arrangements were being made for the introduction of the finger print system of identification. The operations in connection with the latter system are not as yet sufficiently advanced to afford any material for criticism. The decrease in crime naturally resulted in a decrease of the jail population, with a corresponding fall in cost of maintenance. The prison accommodation is not perfect, and the scheme for extending the Akola and Amraoti jails is still under consideration. Agriculture was prosperous, and there was an increase in flocks and herds. The rainfall during October, 1898, was extremely scanty, and seriously affected the spring crops. It also created a scarcity in the water-supply, and the failure of last monsoon has added considerably to the difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply. The manufactures of the Districts continue to flourish, the output increasing, while the rail-borne traffic increased both in volume and value. The gross revenue of the province amounted to Rs. 1,26,55,187 and the expenditure Rs. 1,10,45,292, the amount spent on public works being Rs. 12,34,096. The municipalities spent nearly a lakh and a half on works of drainage, domestic cleansing, and water-supply, while the year saw a remarkable recovery in the numbers of pupils attending schools, from the effects of the famine of 1896-97.

EXETER HALL will read with delight the newly-issued report of the Bombay Opium Department. Few people have any idea of the strenuous efforts made by a paternal Government to restrict the traffic in opium. The manufacture of this drug throughout the Presidency is prohibited and its importation from Malwa is restricted to certain specified routes. All consignments of opium imported into the Presidency are on arrival subjected to examination, and the transport of opium from place to place is permitted only under official passes. Further than that the cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited in all Native States but Baroda. All Native Chiefs are required to exert themselves to prevent the importation of untaxed opium into their territories. Moreover Government compensates numerous Native Chiefs for loss of opium revenue, paying them close upon half a lakh of rupees per annum. The duty imposed by Government on the commodity on its passage through Bombay acts as a further check on the trade. Last year opium was purchased to the extent of Rs. 1,61,33,350 an increase of almost fifty per cent. on the previous year. All this money now goes to lighten the burden of the tax-payer in general instead of adding to the weight of the opium-dealers' pockets. Yet there are people who will assert that Government encourages the opium-eater.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsula, with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Suez, at 3 a. m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 10th instant, arrived at Aden, at 1 p. m., yesterday.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to eight per cent. per annum.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Silas Meyer Moses to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, chairman of the provisional committee of the proposed University of Research, was considered, and after considerable discussion it was resolved to appoint a committee to report whether the Corporation should give any pecuniary aid to the Institute. The resolution affirmed that the proposed University should be located in Bombay and that it had claims for assistance from the Bombay Municipality.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL, C.I.E., I.C.S., is appointed Political Agent for the Dangs, in the Khandesh District.

MR. A. R. BONUS, I.C.S., is appointed acting Political Agent, Savanur.

MR. H. M. GIBBS is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Surat.

MAJOR M. A. T. COLLIE is appointed Superintendent of Matheran and ex-officio Assistant Collector in the Kolaba District.

MR. R. MAIDMENT is appointed sixth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

MAJOR H. W. STEVENSON is appointed Civil Surgeon, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum and Superintendent Medical School, Hyderabad.

THE services of Captain H. A. L. Howell, Captain C K. Morgan, and Captain R. W. H. Jackson, R.A.M.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, and the former is appointed on plague duty in Bombay.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Feb. 13 was 2,637, giving a death-rate of 163·57 per annum per thousand as against 112 the corresponding period of last year, and 85·74 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 230 died from fevers; 570, plague; 268, small-pox; 122, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 180, phthisis; 107, diseases of the nervous system; 412, affections of the respiratory organs; 161, diarrhœa; 77, dysentery; 52, still-born; 183, old age and debility; 27, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 64; Brahmin, 71; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 15; Hindu of other castes, 1,512; Hindu outcaste, 325; Musalman, 465; Parsee, 65; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 78; Eurasian, 10; European, 5; Negro-African, 6; other and unknown races 12. The total number of births was 241 as against 228 the corresponding period of last year, and 207 the average over the past five years.

THE abnormal heat in Calcutta has somewhat abated owing to thunderstorms on Tuesday.

A FRESH village, Jhandiji, in the Jullundur district, has been attacked with plague.

MR. DONALD SMEATON will, we understand, act as Honorary Secretary to the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

COLONEL PAGE, on vacating the Command of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, has been permitted to reside out of India.

SIR GRIFFITH EVANS, who met with a nasty riding accident at Ballygunge on Tuesday, is making a rapid recovery.

CAPTAIN W. E. S. BURCH, R. I. Regiment, Adjutant 1st P.V. R. corps, has been granted an extension of service of that appointment up to the 15th of November next.

THE remarkable flow of gold into India continues. During the month of January the net imports of the precious metal amounted in value to 79 3-4 lakhs.

THE Volunteers in Colonel Lumsden's Horse will after attestation, we understand, come under regulations similar to those made in the case of the Imperial Yeomanry at home.

MAJOR MACFARLANE, King's Own Scottish Borderers, is promoted into the first Battalion, and proceeds at once to South Africa to join. He will go in the same transport as Lumsden's Horse.

A SUDDEN increase in deaths from plague occurred in Calcutta on Saturday, 35 fatal cases being recorded. The mortality from all causes rose to 100 against a normal average of 69.

MR. J. H. LACE, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Chamba Division, of the Punjab, has been appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Forests, vice Mr. Beadon Bryant, who shortly proceeds on furlough.

A STILL improving item of Imperial income is the opium revenue. The sales for February produced 14 lakhs more than the estimate. The total revenue for the eleven months is now 44 lakhs better than the estimate.

MR. H. L. RIVETT, Settlement Officer in Kashmir, has obtained leave to return to his appointment Captain S. H. Godfrey, the Settlement Commissioner will hand over his office to Captain L. L. Kaye on the 16th instant.

THERE has been no further raiding on the southern Waziristan border lately, the precautionary measures taken last month having been effectual in checking the Mahsuds. The tribesmen have not moved since their successful attack then on a border Militia post.

IN addition to the names of members of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, already announced as having been accepted for Lumsden's Horse. Volunteers H. and W. Wright, who lately belonged to I (Dharmsala) Company, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, have also been accepted.

MR. J. P. WALLIS, who has been appointed Advocate-General, Madras, is joint editor with Mr. W. S. Lilly (a former Madras Civilian) of a "Manual of the Law Specially Affecting Catholics;" he has also edited several volumes of the new series of the State Trials, now in course of publication, besides being the author of a large number of articles on constitutional subjects.

WORK on the new cantonment at Torawari in the Miranzai Valley on the Kohat border will be begun at once: the Government of India having provided funds for the water-supply and hutting accommodation for the troops. The garrison will move into their temporary quarters as soon as possible in order to test the capabilities of Torawari as a cantonment.

THE Burmese delegates, U. Shwe Waing and U. Thwa Gway, who proceeded to Bangkok to receive from the King of Siam some of the relics given to His Majesty by the Government of India for distribution in the Buddhist world, have returned to Rangoon. The relics consist of two small pieces of the bones of Gautama encased in handsome caskets in golden receptacles. The relics were taken in procession round the China quarter of the town.

WHILE the recent Rangoon defence operations were going on down the river, a melancholy accident befell Cadet Bertie Barton, aged 16, of G. Company (Rangoon College Cadets). He was sleeping in the bows of the launch Allah Rahman, when he rolled over and fell into the river with his accoutrements on. The splash was heard by Sergeant Instructor West, and a search party went afloat in sampans and made every effort to trace the missing lad, but all to no purpose. The painful sensation was accentuated when a second report got abroad that another Volunteer had disappeared. This last report was, however, not confirmed, definite information having come to hand about his safety.

DURING the past week between 10,000 and 11,000 telegrams passed over the Calcutta-Rangoon wires, of which nearly 2,700 were disposed of by the new automatic instruments which effectually prevented any blocking of deferred traffic, the Calcutta and Rangoon telegraph offices being practically clear at all hours The speed from Rangoon to Calcutta has been advanced to 100 words and occasionally to 120 words, per minute, but the presence of several cables towards the Calcutta end of the line has hitherto prevented a corresponding increase of speed when transmitting messages from Calcutta to Rangoon. Yesterday morning the extra copper wires between Calcutta and Bombay and Bombay and Madras were completed, and are now in use, thus greatly adding to the carrying power of the Telegraph Deparment.

VOLUNTEERS who are still anxious to proceed to Africa have a chance open to them, as 50 men are required to take charge of the transport accompanying Colonel Lumsden's Horse. They will be fighting men, properly armed, and a riding qualification will not be insisted upon. Between 20 and 30 applications have already been made.

MONSIEUR ROGER DUCAMP, an officer of the French Forest Service, writing in the *Revue des Eaux et Forets* for December last, pays an interesting and flattering tribute to the work done by the Indian Forest Department; as well as to the influence which this work has had and will have in inducing the Colonies of other nations to place their forests under a proper conservative and scientific treatment. M. Ducamp has during the past year been deputed to examine and report on the forests of Indo-China.

THE plans and details of the ship which is building at Kiel for the German Antarctic expedition has been published. The vessel will be entirely of wood, the only material sufficiently strong and elastic to resist the pressure of the ice. In general shape she will be broader and rounder than the Fram, and to strengthen her against pressure a deck will be constructed almost at the water-line. Protection against floating ice will be made by adding a triple layer of oak and pine, and the bows and stern will be specially protected by bands of steel. The length of the ship will be about 46 metres, the beam from 10 to 11, and the draught 5 metres. The system of construction will enable the ship to carry coal and provisions for three years, and provides accommodation for five scientific observers, five officers, and about twenty men. The ship will be provided with electric light, and will navigate either under steam or sail. She is to be completed by May 1, 1901, and the expedition is to start at the end of August in that year.

MR. RUSKIN, it has been calculated, wrote more books than any three of our leading thinkers. They number (says the "Daily News") over 70. The entries in the most recent bibleography—including various editions, letters, etc.—reach nearly 1,200. But the books he wrote were only a small portion of those which he projected, His drawers at Brantwood must be full of manuscripts, and his letters will one day make a most delightful volume—or rather series of volumes. It is said that he appointed as his literary executors Mr. Charles Eliot Norton and Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, Q.C., the "Oxford pupil" who edited his "Arrows of the Chace." Mr. Ruskin's art treasures will probably (our contemporary thinks) remain at Brantwood. They have been much reduced by gifts to public galleries and museums (including, of course, the well-known Ruskin Museum at Sheffield, which was Mr. Ruskin's gift to the city), but still include a splendid collection of Turner's drawings; countless drawings by Mr. Ruskin himself; a set of Durer's engravings; and many drawings by Burne-Jones, Rossetti William Hunt, and others of his favorite artists. The Brantwood collection of minerals, formed without any regard to cost, is probably unique, and Mr. Ruskin was also the possessor of many valuable missals and manuscripts. Some years ago he made over Brantwood and its contents to his cousin. Mrs. Arthur Severn, by deed of gift

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SEIZURE OF ZOUTPANS-DRIFT.

GENERAL ROBERTS PROMISES EARLY RELIEF TO MAFEKING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 13.

General Wood with the Scots Greys seized Zoutpansdrift, which is the easiest route to Kimberley.

Lord Roberts promised relief to the beleaguered garrison in Mafeking within a few weeks.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GENERAL FRENCH CROSSES THE MODDER RIVER.

A BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE

LONDON, FEB. 15.

General French, with a Cavalry Division on the 12th, siezed Dikils-drift on Riet-river, and the sixth and seventh divisions are now encamped on the east bank.

Captain H. Majendie, of Roberts' Horse, and two men were killed and one wounded.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Dikilsdrift on the 14th that General French, with three brigades of cavalry, some artillery and mounted infantry, forced the passage of the Modder River at Klipdrift, twenty-five miles distant, and occupied the hills to the northward, capturing three laagers. Meanwhile Gordon's brigade siezed two drifts and two laagers to the westward. General French met with but slight opposition and his losses were small. His performance, Lord Roberts adds, was brilliant, considering the excessive heat and blinding dust.

Lieutenant Johnson, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, was severely wounded.

MOVEMENT OF THE SIXTH DIVISION.

The sixth division on the north bank of the Riet at Waterval drift is moving to support the cavalry. The seventh division is here and goes on this afternoon.

Four officers and 53 men are prostrated with the heat.

THE FIGHTING AT RENSBURG.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The *Daily Mail*, in a despatch from Rensburg, says the fighting there has been severe and heavy losses suffered on both sides.

The despatch says, it is doubtful if it is possible for us to hold Rensburg.

THE ACTION AT RENSBURG.

General Clements from Rensburg reports that the Boers attacked his force on the 12th inst.

Colonel Coningham, of the Worcesters, he states, is killed and details of other casualties will follow.

SMART SKIRMISH AT SPRINGFIELD.

FEB. 14.

A despatch from General Buller, dated from Chieveley Camp, 13th, reports a skirmish with outposts at Springfield, the Boers opening a heavy fire on a squadron of the 1st Royal Dragoons who retired.

Captain the Hon'ble A. Hamilton-Russell and five men were wounded and Lieutenant Pilkington and six men taken prisoners.

A RECONNAISSANCE BY DUNDONALD.

General Buller also reports that Lord Dundonald with 700 cavalry, a battery of artillery and the Welsh Fusiliers reconnoitred the high ground where the enemy had been in the habit of visiting. The Boers evacuated the place on the British approaching with a loss of two men, and on the British eventually retiring, the enemy opened a heavy rifle fire wounding six of our men.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL ROBERTS.

A despatch from General Roberts, dated Riet-river, 13th, says Colonel Hannay with a brigade of Mounted Infantry, on the 11th inst. marched from Orange River to Famah. A slight engagement took place en route, our loss being four killed, 22 wounded and 13 missing.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM HOME.

Four transports with 4,050 men sailed to-day for the Cape.

THE DEBATE ON THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

FEB. 13.

In the debate in the Commons on the Army Estimates Mr. Wyndham said it was a scandal and a danger to the Empire that officers were unable to enter the cavalry without an income of five hundred pounds a year, and he thought some effort was necessary to remedy this. Commissions in the Line, he said, were to be offered to Volunteer officers.

The 3rd Battalion (Militia), of the Seaforth Highlanders, has started for Egypt.

TROOPS FOR AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The transport Palamcotta with the Burma Mounted Infantry arrived at Natal on Saturday and sailed immediately for Capetown.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

Captain Rutherford of Lumsden's Horse is in hospital, being the result of a bad fall.

The ambulance tonga train offered by Mr. Dhanjibhoy for service with the troops in South Africa, left Rawalpindi for Calcutta by special train on Friday. The train comprises 50 horses with harness and belongings, and 20 vehicles, 12 large with stretchers, and 8 small without stretchers. The animals, none of which are under 13-3, are country-breds, thoroughly trained and broken to harness, and have been passed by the Veterinary Department as sound and fit for mounted infantry or draught purposes. The tonga (which has been patented) is built to supply a want much felt on field service as a means of quickly transporting the sick and wounded of mounted troops moving faster than the remainder of the army. The tonga is hung upon springs. It can be used either with or without the stretcher. When used without the stretcher, it accommodates two in a recumbent position, or, if the patients are capable of sitting up, the large conveyance can conveniently hold five, and the smaller three. The stretcher which is foldable when not in use can, together with any heavy baggage, be packed on the splash board. Each tonga has water-proof purdahs on all four sides. To adapt the conveyance to bullock draught, slight modifications only are necessary in harness. A large red Geneva Cross is conspicuously painted on the top of each conveyance. The tent is a simple two-fold cloth stretching from the arch of the tonga top to the ground, the outer fold made of light millerain khaki drill, impervious to rain, the inner fold of millerained thin lining. Its lightness enables it to be rolled up and carried on the tonga cover. The tongas were freely used during the operations of the Tirah Field Force for bringing the sick and wounded from the front to the base, and were reported upon most favourably. They were also tried during the cavalry camp of exercise at Delhi, and at the Attock manœuvres and, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, are in daily use on cavalry field-days.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

Additional Battalions are being raised at Home or the Middlesex and Manchester Regiments and Royal Munster Fusiliers, and it is understood that the commands of these Battalions have been offered to officers in India.

Major Younghusband, D. A. A. G., Umballa, commands a Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry.

PLAGUE OFFICERS.

Captains Bolton, 13th Bombay Infantry, and Southey, 7th Bombay Cavalry, are posted to plague duty under the Bombay Government, the former replacing Lieutenant Ross, 13th Bombay Infantry.

THE MISHMI PUNITIVE FORCE.

The Mishmi punitive force commenced demobilisation last Saturday at Sadiya.

FAMINE RELIEFS.

A substantial reduction is reported this week in the numbers under Famine Relief in the Central Provinces and Berar, but the total has gone up to over a million in Bombay.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Rain has after all enabled a little resowing in parts of the Central Provinces and is doing much good in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

DEATH OF MR. MERCER.

RANGOON, FEB. 14.

Mr. J. D. Mercer, Superintendent of Police, died this morning, at Minbu, of small-pox. He was 45 years of age and had 25 years' service.

FURTHER OUTRAGE BY THE WAS.

Further news from Salween says that the Was burnt a number of Shan villages notwithstanding the presence of Chinese troops. Mr. Scott has summoned the military police reserve from Hopang. Captain French Mullen leaves at once with 180 men and joins Mr. Scott at Mongaw, on the 19th.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

The annual Bombay Horse and Dog Show was continued yesterday on the Oval, when the attendance was much larger than on Tuesday. There were several classes for horses left over from Tuesday for inspection by the judges, and Col. Bull, who was a most successful exhibitor, was awarded a first place for his heavy weight hunter Babel. In the class for light weight hunters Mr. W. J. M. Peeble's Centurion was placed first, with Mr. P. F. Fischer's Dakin second. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst showed in the class for Ladies' Horses (Arabs and C-Bs.), St. George finding chief favour with the judges. A fine Irish mare Flirt, belonging to Mrs. Prevost, won in the class under 14 hands, while in class for newly imported horses Mr. R. J. Hunter's Oakland and Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin's Peerage gained first and second prizes. The horse jumping was won by Mrs. Forbes' Scout, ridden by Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. Lindsay's Medowra running him close for the prize. Driving competitions and turn-outs again formed an attractive feature of the programme.

The Dog Show was quite up to previous exhibitions, the arrangements for "benching" the animals being a decided improvement. Lieutenant Colonel Bull carried off the chief prizes in the fox terrier classes, and also showed a fine litter of pups. His wire-haired terrier Godstow Rosamund also gained a special prize. Captain Jackson won with his Irish Terrier Timothy, and Mr. A. C. Wroughton exhibited some good Airdales, both exhibitors also gaining specials. The mixed class was very large, the prize being taken by Mrs. Prevost's French poodle Lady Betty.

HUNTERS.

Class 6.—Heavy-weight Hunters up to 12 stones or over	
Lt-Col G H Bull's ch aus g Babel	1
Mr H Rogers' ch aus g Great Scot	2
Ahmednagar Remount Depot's b aus g Tiger Cat	3
Class 7.—Light-weight Hunters up to under 12 stones.	
Mr W J M Peeble's g aus g Centurion	1
Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Dakin	2
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerag	3

LADIES HORSES.

Class 10.—Arabs and Cbs. (Horses, Galloways or Ponies).	
H E Lady Sandhurst's g a h St George	1
Lt-Col Hatch's ch cb m The Valley	2
Capt Kitkelly's b cb m Geisha	3
Class 12.—Ladies' Horses other classes, under 14 hands.	
Mrs McCausland's ch aus m Lady Lily	1
Mrs F A Prevost's roan Irish m Flirt	2
Class 23.—Best Complete Turn-out (Pairs.)	
H E The Governor's b aus m s Sarah and Silvi	1
Mr J Verjewandass' w a h Gulshan and Nobleman	2
Class 24.—Best Complete Turn-out (Single horse.)	
Major Baker's Cabriolet	1
M N M Goculdas' ch e m Princess Victoria	2
Capt Hojel's b aus m The Lady	3
Class 37.—Driving Competition. (Single harness.)	
Mr Naranjee Dwarkas	1
Mr D Lindsay	2
Mr F D Hunt	3
Class 25.—Best Complete Turn-out. (Single Pony, 14 hands and under.)	
Mr F C Allen's g aus g Codling	1
H E Lady Sandhurst's g hung m Shipka	2
Mr W S Millards' b aus m Sheila	3

BEST NEW IMPORTATION.

Class 32.—Best English or Colonial Mare or Gelding landed since 1st August 1899 by bona fide horse shippers for sale in India.	
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Oakland	1
Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerage, Pero—Josephine	2
Class 33.—(Horses Jumping).	
Mrs C H B Forbes b aus g Scout	1
Mr Lindsay's ch aus g Medowra	2
Mr Baldrey's b aus g Bosun	3
Major Stanton's b aus g Orlando	
Class 33.—Driving Competition. (Single harness for Ladies only.)	
Mrs Meyer	1
Mrs Hojel	2
Mrs Stanton	3

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

Class 1.—Smooth-coated Fox Terriers. (Dogs)	
Lt Col G H Bull's dog St Patrick (Bob from Patricia)	1
Mr D Ffolliott Powell's dog Kasari Tackler	2
Mr W S Millard's dog Buckurst Spottes Dominelhie	3
Class 1A.—Smooth-coated Fox Terriers. (Bitches)	
Lt Col G H Bull's bitch Pancy	1
Capt Lock's bitch Nelltee	2
Mrs S M McCousland's bitch Fidget	3
Class 2.—Wire-haired Fox Terriers. (Dogs)	
Mr A Foulke's dog Tag	1
Lieut Petre's dog Scamp	2
Mr O G Owen's dog Tyke	3
Class 2A.—Wire-haired Fox Terriers. (Bitches.)	
Lt-Col G H Bull's I M S bitch Godstow Rosamund	1
Major W F Cahusac's bitch Nettle	2
Class 3.—Irish Terriers.	
Capt R N H Jackson's R A M C dog Timothy	1
Dr A H Deane's bitch Nellie	2
Class 4.—Airedales.	
A C Wroughton's dog Jack	1
Mr D Ffolliott Powell's dog Rock Ferry-Crack	3
Mr J G Gedde's dog Bramble	3
Class 5.—Bull Terriers.	
Mr R Gilbert's dog Sam	1
Capt Hojel's dog Tim	2
Capt Gordon's dog Bogey	2
Class 6.—Greyhounds.	
Mr Douglas Bennett's Irish bitch Fly	1
Mr H Wilson's English dog Sprightly	2
Major Dyson's English bitch Daisy	3
Class 8.—Dachshunds.	
Miss Barton's dog Fritz	1
Miss Reynold's dog Bruce's Johnstone	2
Mrs Gray's dog Chips	3
Class 9.—Pug Lap and Toy Dogs.	
Mrs H Willson's Maltese dog Fluffy	1
Miss Anderson's Maltese terrier bitch Daisy	2
Mrs Evan's Japanese poodle dog Tokio	3
Class 11.—Other Breeds not entered in class 1 to 10.	
Mrs Prevost's Poodle bitch Lady Betty	1
Major Borton's Poodle dog Zero	2
Mr Colenello's St Bernard bitch Vezia	3
Mr S Cope's Chow dog Chow	4
Class 12.—Best Litter of Pups.	
Lt Col G H Bull's, I M S, Wire-haired Fox-terrier Billy	
Best Puppy in the Show.	
Mr A C Wroughton's Airedale dog Jack	1
Mrs Duff's grephound bitch Lady Bertie	2
Mr N Medley's smooth-coated terrier dog Spot	3
Best Dog in Show.	
Mr Prevost's Poodle Lady Betty	1
Col Bull's wire-haired terrior Godstow Rosamund	2
Capt R W H Jackson's R A M C Irish terrier Timothy	3

THE BRITISH ARMY,

BY

THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BARONET, M.P.

I.

The defenders of the War Office are magnificent in their quiet courage. Even the British soldier at Albuera, or the Modder River, or the Tugela, is not more confident, and not more brave. At the beginning of the war they told us that it had already proved the perfection of our military system. Sir Ralph Knox, who has succeeded Lord Haliburton, echoed Lord Haliburton's statements that the war had already confounded the critics of the Office,—that there was not a single statement that they had ever made which had not been conclusively disproved. I afterwards read in a very able defence of the mobilisation by the Military Expert of the "Daily News," that the Cardwell system, which is explained as though it were the existing system, is one which "Mr. Arnold-Forster, Sir Charles Dilke, and the "Spectator" resolutely refuse to understand." I am one of those who have always been a fierce believer in short service for every purpose to which short service can possibly be applied; a far greater believer even than Mr. Cardwell, whose reforms, as a member of the House of Commons, I actively supported, and I hope understood. It should be said in passing that even what Lord Cardwell styled short service is what is now termed long service upon the Continent. In 1888, I published as a book some articles which had appeared in 1887-8 in the "Fortnightly Review," under the title "The British Army," and the officers whose assistance I acknowledged, but whose names I could not give, had thoroughly discussed with me the Cardwell system and so-called short service as they then stood. The account given of the Cardwell system in my book, "The British Army," was I believe accurate, and it so happens that I am now, unfortunately, able to name, owing to his death, one of the officers who helped me, but the one who specially helped me in connection with that subject—the late Major-General Charles Brackenbury, whose knowledge of it cannot, I think, be disputed. The Cardwell system was a bold first step,—in its main lines sound and successful,—towards changes which ought in the many years that have elapsed to have been carried infinitely further.

The system which Lord Cardwell introduced was not extended. On the contrary, it was rapidly modified on account of India, until the so-called and supposed short-service system has become a bastard system which Lord Cardwell would scarcely have recognised, and which is suitable to the needs neither of India nor of the home army. Before the outbreak of war there were 48,000 men with over seven years' service in the army, and the number was shown by the figures to be rapidly increasing. Lord Cardwell was under the belief that he had killed service over six years. In his main speech upon the subject he said, "Short service is at the root of army reform. . . . It has been objected that three years is too short a period for enlistment, but that is the minimum, and not the maximum, period for the duration of the service. In cases where regiments have to go to India, that period will be extended to six years. No person having military experience will maintain that a man cannot be made a good soldier in three years." A little later he had been driven to six years, with a possible extension to seven in the case of India; but beyond that point he never went and never would have gone; and he would have been horrified at what he would have regarded as a breakdown of his system. If he had known that without our reserves, in our peace army we had 48,000 men with service of over seven years after his system had been fully in force for more than a quarter of a century.

I hope that I have succeeded in establishing, in reply to the Military Expert of the "Daily News," the substantial accuracy of any accounts that I may have given of the Cardwell system and of our mobilisation arrangements. I ought not, however, to name his criticisms without acknowledging the compliment which he in two subsequent articles has paid to me upon the subject of our artillery. There, indeed, he has gone completely with the reformers in their criticisms; and we all of us are at one.

What were the reasons then which induced the men who have had the ear of successive Secretaries of State to go out of their way to attend dinners and make speeches in the second and even at the beginning of the third month of the war (just before the breakdown was revealed to the whole world), in which they expressed the hope that in the future the critics of the War Office would be silent? It is clear that they must have been still in the dark, that they had never been at the trouble of trying to understand the reformers' view, that they must have thought that war under their system would be successful, and would prove them to have been right. What, on the other hand, were the reasons which induced me in 1887 to make up my mind that our army was in fact what a foreign writer had then just called it—"An army to which peace is necessary"? Why did I go out of my way as a civilian politician to devote a year to the study of our military conditions, of which I have continued to be a student since I published my book in 1888? I did so from a sense both that if peace could always be preserved it was unworthy of Radicals to refuse to face waste in an enormous branch of the national expenditure, and that if peace could not be perennially preserved we should be confronted with national danger. The breakdown has now come. It was theoretically admitted before this war in the speeches of Lord Lansdowne and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1898, and of Mr. Wyndham in 1899. Lord Haliburton, Sir Ralph Knox, and the others were in fact thrown over. But it was impossible rapidly to catch up the deficiencies in organisation and training which were engrained in the system, and there was no sufficient conviction on the part of the Government of the vital necessity of having an army that was in fact prepared for war, to cause reforms to be carried through.

What were the last things that were said in the House of Commons upon the army just before this present war with all its horrors came upon us? In 1899 the critics of the War Office pointed out that "Horses are a point on which the British army is starved," in spite of the enormous expenditure on the British army, which (with India) lands us in a drain for land forces greater than the expenditure on army and navy together of Russia, of Germany, or of France. "The supply of trained artillery of horses is less than efficiency would demand." "We have a vast body of infantry with no artillery of any kind." The Secretary for War in 1898 admitted that the artillery was insufficient, and promised that the Government would increase it; and yet there are 1,500 fewer trained artillery horses now than there were 20 years ago! India a poor country, we pointed out, was made by us to keep up guns and six wagons in each battery, in addition to spare horses; yet at home, in a richer country, in spite of our enormous military expenditure, we were unable to afford this preparation, which in these days is necessary for efficient drill. The Conservative Government, which had ruled the country from 1886 to 1892, had reduced the number of guns and the number of our trained artillery horses. The Liberal Governments which succeeded, between 1892 and 1895, left these numbers stationary. It took us nearly three years of hammering at the present Government, from August, 1895, until February, 1898, before they would admit the need for an increase in guns and in trained horses, and then the increase which they made was an increase of a single battery. They continued to maintain, but in 1899 abandoned the contention, that, with the increase of one battery, we had sufficient artillery at home for three [imaginary] army corps. The pinch caused by having to send a few batteries to South Africa, in anticipation of possible future trouble there, produced such a stir in the Press that the Government gave way, and ordered, but were unable thoroughly to make a considerable increase. Even with this increase our proportion of guns to combatants in the regular army only is infinitely smaller than that now possessed by any other Power; and considering that we have 230,000 volunteers, and over 90,000 militia, with no field artillery, our porportion of guns becomes the more ludicrously insufficient. As regards trained horses, omnibus horses do not suffice to make up for the deficiency, and they are not suddenly available in the battries when the pinch comes. I pointed out in 1899 that although the Government had admitted our weakness in artillery and agreed that its strength should be rapidly increased, they were hardly beginning to increase the number of trained horses, and that the number on the establishment at home was ridiculously small as compared with the establishment in India.

As regarded the nature of the gun with which our artillery was armed, I drew from the Government, late in the session of 1899, the admission that the War Office was considering whether we should adopt a temporary arrangement for all our batteries, and that they had decided to do so "without prejudice to any better invention that may hereafter be submitted. . . . . It may be that another invention will . . . supersede what has now been done. . . . What is doubtful after all is whether it is the best weapon to adopt permanently." I said in reply: "There can be no doubt that one Great Power . . . has an artillery gun which is altogether in advance of anything which we possess. . . . The new French gun is a real quick-firing gun." After giving some details I went on to point out that the position of our Government was that they were only able to tell us that they had adopted a temporary expedient, and were experimenting to see what change of gun would ultimately become necessary. It is in these matters of the deficiency of horses and the nature of our guns that we most conspicuously have broken down. It will be seen that the critics of the War Office foresaw the breakdown, and are, therefore, not likely to adopt the advice of Sir Ralph Knox to the effect that in the future they should be silent.

In the second article I propose to go through the main lines of attack which from time to time have been directed against the War Office by the reformers and to show that we dealt not with idle theory, but with those very matters which the present war has shown to be of practical importance.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

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BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS TO LADY SANDHURST.

A deputation of the members of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, waited yesterday afternoon, at the Government House, Malabar Point, upon her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, to present an address to her Ladyship. Amongst those present were:—Lady Jehanghir Readymoney, Lady Jenkins, Mrs. Heugh S. Symons, Mrs. Patel, Miss Banaji, Mrs J. D. Tata, Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mrs. P. H. J. Rustomji, Mrs. Horbury, Mrs. A. F. Turner, Mrs. C. J. Wadia, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Kaliandas Keshowdas, Mrs. Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. J. D. Parakh, Mrs. Sassoon, Mrs. Geary, Miss Burjorji R. Parakh, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. M. G. Ranade, Mrs. Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee, Mrs. Crowe, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Ledgard, Mrs. Karmarkar, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Childe, Mrs. Dimmock, and Miss Serene Maneckji Cursetji. Amongst the visitors were Miss Budrudin Tyebjee, Miss Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy, and Miss Hussonali.

Lady Jenkins opened the proceedings by reading the following address:—

To H. E. Lady Sandhurst, C.I.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, request, on the approaching severance of your connection with us, to offer you our sincerest thanks for renewing the working of this Association on its original basis and for being its President since its renewal. Though this office has been held by you for only two years, still the punctuality and precision your Ladyship inculcated in the working of this Association during that time, has resulted in this branch displaying those business-like qualities under your guidance which have so remarkably increased the activity of its working and the number of its members. Whilst we shall recall this usefulness of yours with gratitude, we hope your memory will often dwell with pleasure on your connection with this Association.

With these observations we bid adieu to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Patron of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, and to your Ladyship, and pray that the Almighty Father of us all may bless both of you with health and prosperity, so that you may enjoy a long life of usefulness and happiness.

The address was placed in a beautifully-carved silver casket and presented to H. E. Lady Sandhurst. The casket bore the following inscription:—"To Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, C. I., from the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, 15th February, 1900."

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, in reply, said: It is most kind of you to come to-day and to present me with such an address, which, believe me, I shall always greatly value. I am, indeed, glad to be assured that anything I may have done has been of genuine usefulness. I am very gratified at such a large attendance to-day; but I should hope to know that a larger number of members of the Association attended at the general meeting on a future occasion. I hold that it is the duty of members to come to the principal meetings of the year, where members may learn for themselves how the work of the Association is being carried on and views can be interchanged. Again thanking you very much for your kindness, I will only add that I am more than grateful for the manner in which the committee and secretaries have assisted me in every way during my time as president, and with all my heart I wish prosperity to the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association.

After her Ladyship had shaken hands with the members of the deputation they withdrew.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th February, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	—	—	—	—
Teheran	15	9	40 a.m.	0	17
Suez	15	11	35 a.m.	0	43

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 15th February, 1900.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	52	0	1
" Karachi	0	11	0	4
" Madras	0	45	0	29

AN INSURANCE COMMISSION CASE.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, third judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Hormusji M. Batliwalla sought to recover from Mr E. F. Allum, general manager of the Empress of India Life Assurance Company, the sum of Rs. 303-14-1, for commission, which the plaintiff said he was entitled to both before and subsequent to his dismissal, on the 10th September, 1898. Mr R. Kama, of Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsey and Kama, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Munchashankar, pleader, represented the Insurance Company.

His Honour, the third judge, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant Company, the sum of Rs. 303-14-1, for commission, which he says he is entitled to both before and subsequent to his dismissal on the 10th September, 1898. In a previous suit instituted by him to recover his pay for September and a month's pay in addition in lieu of notice. The Company successfully resisted the claim on the ground of his continual irregularity of attendance after repeated warnings in June, July and August of 1898. It is a found fact that he was absent from the 5th to the 8th of September, both days inclusive. That decision operates as *res judicata* and stops the plaintiff from averring that the alleged irregularity was not a sufficient ground in law to justify his discharge. The contract between the parties is contained in a letter, dated 22nd April, 1897. It provides that the company shall pay the plaintiff a salary of Rs. 40, a month, "plus" a commission of ten per cent. on first year's premiums and five per cent. on renewal premium, so long as they are paid on all policies effected through him. The defendants have paid into the court Rs. 19-8 being his commission in respect of premiums paid into the office of the company prior to his dismissal. As regards the subsequent commission three defences were raised. (1.) There is no contract to pay this commission. (2.) If such an agreement were held to have been made, it was "ultra vires" of the directors, having regard to the articles of association of the company. (3.) That even if it were "ultra vires" the dismissal of the plaintiff for a justifiable cause, extinguished his right alike to his salary and commission. I will deal first with the second ground of defence. The articles of association, do not, I think, empower the directors to enter into a contract, which virtually binds the company to pay the plaintiff an annuity for an indefinite period, and to pay him what comes to nothing more or less than an anxiety for life and that not for services rendered, but for services not rendered, and which by the plaintiff's own default, it becomes impossible for him to render. In Lewis's case 15 L. J. 328 which was somewhat analogous to the present suit, Lord Cairns held that it was not within the power of the Directors of the Albert Life Assurance Company to agree with an agent for continuance of payment to him after retirement from the agency of a commission or premiums on policies, effected through him and in force at his retirement. So clear was his Lordship on the point, that he did not think it necessary to call upon the Company's Counsel. One of the grounds on which the decision was rested, is fatal to the plaintiffs, viz., there is no stipulation on his part to continue the agency of the Company for any definite length of time. Now that was a case of voluntary retirement. The present case is only rightful dismissal. The first and third defences are intimately connected and may be discussed together. It was contended that the court's duty was simply to construe the contract according to the plain meaning of the terms used in it and that so construing, the court cannot cut down the generality of the words used "so long as they are paid" by incorporating into the contract words of limitation, such as "provided the plaintiff continues so long in service of the company." This argument assumes the existence of two separate and independent agreements, one for payment of salary and another for payment of commission. It further assumes that acts or conduct, which will justify the company in refusing to pay the salary, will not justify in paying his commission. The proper view to take of the matter is to consider the agreement as a whole. So considered, it is essentially a contract of service and service alone. It is one and indivisible. The two stipulations relate to the same thing, the engagement of the plaintiff as a servant of the company. For, what is this commission? To stimulate their servants' zeal and to insure the faithful discharge of his duty they say "we bind ourselves to pay you a salary of Rs. 40 a month, but bear in mind that is not sole remuneration for your service; we promised to give you something extra in the shape of commission. The case of Baston Deep Sea Fishing and Ice Company vs. Ansell, L. R. Bg. Chans. Div., 339, cited for the defence, is a direct authority to show that conduct or even a single act, amounting to a breach of confidence and good faith towards the employers is a good reason for dismissing the servant and that such dismissal barred not only his claim for salary, but it equally prevents him from being entitled to any commission on sales, which had not become due at the time of his dismissal. Ansell was to be allowed by his contract five per cent. on all fish and ice supplied or sold by the Company to its customers (receiving a percentage from the person with whom Ansell was dealing, on behalf of his principal, unknown to the principal, involves moral delinquency and that mere irregular attendance is not a violation of the confidential relation, between the master and the servant. But the Court of Appeal was dealing with what it considered to be the cardinal matter of the whole case whether the plaintiffs were justified or not in dismissing Ansell as they did. It was argued that Ansell's conduct in receiving a percentage from his employer's customers unknown to his principals involved moral delinquency, but that no such turpitude can be predicated of mere acts of irregularity and that consequently the principle of that case is inapplicable to the one before me. This argument proceeds upon on assumption for which there is no regal warrant, namely, that there is a sliding scale of penalty for conduct tainted with moral guilt as distinguished from a mere act of disobedience or irregularity. The only difference between the two classes of cases is simply this: that whereas an isolated act of breach of confidence will empower the master to dissolve the contract as in Ansell's case, there must be generally speaking an accumulation of acts of irregularity to entitle the employer to put an end to the contract, Robinson vs. Hindman, 3 Esp 235. But once that you have found a proper justification, no matter for what cause, the legal consequences resulting from the dismissal are the same. For these reasons I am of opinion that the suit except as to the admitted item, is one that cannot be sustained and must be dismissed. Costs of the defendant's attorney Rs. 30 certified.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

The Directors' of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Limited, have issued the following report to the shareholders:—Gentlemen, Your directors have the pleasure to announce that the traffic of this line has increased satisfactorily during the past year in spite of the short monsoon and consequent disastrous failure of the crops.

The increase is principally due to the import of grain to the famine districts and to the large traffic in fire-wood, but there has also been a large increase in the passenger traffic.

The net earnings for the first six months of the last year amounted to Rs. 59,212 out of which your directors declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum absorbing Rs. 48,750. For the second half, the net earnings are reckoned approximately at Rs. 55,000 which makes Rs. 65,553-11-5 available for disposal, and which your directors propose to apply as follows:—I.—Dividend for the second half year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum or (Rs. 12-8-0 per share). Rs. 48,750-0-0, II.—Reserve fund account. Rs. 15,000-0-0, III.—Balance to be carried forward, Rs. 1,803-11-5, total Rs. 65,553-11-5. Your directors consider that in view of the present critical state of affairs in Guzerat, it is only prudent to put the above amount to the reserve fund, which can be used in future to equalise dividends if necessary and they trust this will meet with your approval.

The approximate earnings for the 27 days of the current year are Rs. 3,324 in excess of last year.

Under the articles of association, one of the directors, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram retires, but is eligible for re-election.

Mr. H. E. E. Procter was invited to join the board in place of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest and you are asked to confirm his appointment.

You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The audited statement of accounts made up to 31st December, 1899, is annexed herewith.

F. A. REDDIE, *Chairman.*
H. E. E. PROCTER,
R. GILBERT,
VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM,
Directors.

The position of the Governmet in the matter of Home remittances is very satisfactory. For the year 1899-1900 the total amount to be remitted is 17 millions sterling, and upon the basis of a regular monthly average, 14 millions should now be paid off, leaving 3 millions still due. As a matter of fact the Secretary of State has already disposed of £16,440,000, so that he has now to draw only £ 560,000, to square up the year's remittances. It should be noted that the remittances include a sum of £ 1,500,000 on account of gold held by the Secretary of State under Act II of 1898

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF RESEARCH.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF RESEARCH.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved: "That the letter to the President, dated the 2nd February, 1900, from the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, chairman, provisional committee for Post Graduate Education on the subject of the scheme for a University of Research in India be read and considered. (2) That the Corporation highly appreciates the patriotism and munificence of Mr. J. N. Tata in endowing the Research University. (3) That in the opinion of the Corporation it is extremely desirable that the head-quarters of the University of Research should be located as near the City of Bombay as can possibly be arranged, and that the Corporation are also of opinion that the University has a strong claim for assistance from this Municipality. (4) That a committee, composed of the President, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Prof. O. V. Muller, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Sir George Cotton, Messrs. K. N. Wadia, R. M. Sayani, Dikshit, Khote, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed and A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Wacha and Kazi Kabiruddin. (5) That the committee be requested to consider the matter in consultation with the Commissioner and to submit their report to the Corporation at as early a date as practicable. And (6) that the President be requested to acknowledge Mr. Justice Candy's letter and forward to him a copy of this resolution."

Sir Bhalchandra said: The scheme of the Indian University of Research has been before the public for the last two years and has been discussed so threadbare throughout India that it is not necessary for me to take up the time of the Corporation by dwelling upon what its main features and objects are. There can be no two opinions about the vital importance of the scheme to the public. The Government of India have in their Resolution of the 17th November pronounced their opinion as to the utility of the scheme. "They are confident," says the Resolution; "that the proposed University will meet a great need and will contribute to the advancement of higher education and the development of the resources of the country. "The Simla Conference too in recommending the scheme to the sympathy and support of the Government of India, urge the necessity of such an Institution and entertain no doubt as to its success and the beneficial influence it will exercise on higher education and the development of the resources of the country. The educational, industrial and commercial advantages of such Institutes, both in Europe and America, are all patent and need no mention. To come nearer home, we may derive strength from the example of Japan or Java, where such Institutes have given almost a phenomenal impetus to higher education, to industry, and particularly to agriculture. We may also derive encouragement from the precepts of philosophers, and remember how enormous is the direct and indirect influence of science on practical life. "The frog's legs of Galvani and the Atlantic Cable," says Karl Pearson, "seem wide enough apart, but the former was the starting point of the series of investigations which ended in the latter." "The observations of Newton," he says further on, "on the relation between the motions of a falling stone and the moon of Galvani on the convulsive movements of frog's legs in contact with iron and copper, of Darwin on the adaptation of wood-peckers, of tree-frogs and of seeds to their surroundings, of Kirchhoff on certain lines which occur in the spectrum of sunlight of other investigators on the life-history of bacteria—these and kindred observations have not only revolutionised our conception of the universe, but they have revolutionised or are revolutionising, our practical life, our means of transit, our social conduct, our treatment of disease. What at the instant of its discovery appears to be only sequence of purely theoretic interest becomes the basis of discoveries which in the end profoundly modify the conditions of life." And we shall, no doubt, be treated to a salutary refreshment when we are told that "it is not a matter of indifference to other nations that the intellect of any people should lie fallow, or that any folk should not take its part in the labour of research." The failure of human beings in one part of the world to master their physical environment may lead to a famine at their antipodes; the triumph of the scientists of one nation over a minute bacillus, is a victory for all humanity." With such precepts and examples before us, we may with stouter hearts face the almost forbidding cost of setting up a very humble Research University. Happily, however, it is not necessary to argue the need of a Research University for India. That question might have yet been open in the closing months of the 19th century; but it is now set at rest by the unanimous voice of public opinion and the general opinions of experts. Suffice it to say that our esteemed generous citizen Mr. J. N. Tata, deserves the most grateful thanks of the public for offering such a munificent and princely sum for the establishment of a Research Institute. I believe I am echoing the unanimous sentiment of the Corporation when I say that they very highly appreciate Mr. Tata's munificence. Having dealt with the necessity of such an Institution, I would now go on to the question of its location. That is the vexed question which is now exercising the minds of the Provisional Committee, and of the public at large. Several circular letters were issued by the Provisional Committee, throughout India, to experts and to gentlemen of position and influence, and 76 gentlemen have responded to the call. Of these half are in favour of Bombay. A few days ago a letter was addressed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Principal MacMillan, and my humble self to several leading gentlemen in Bombay, and the bulk of the replies with the exception of a few was in favour of Bombay. (The Simla Conference also are strongly inclined towards Bombay, although they say that in view of the tempting offer from the Mysore Government, Bangalore may be chosen.) (The majority maintain that it would be injurious to the proposed University to migrate so far south and that Bombay will not permit such an injury to herself and the University if she can help it.) The press too, both Anglo-Indian and Native, has unanimously recommended Bombay, with the exception of Madras papers which naturally back up Bangalore. It is now high time that Bombay should speak out its mind through its chosen mouthpiece—the Corporation. The Corporation represents the intellect, the enterprise and the life of the city with absolute directness. It can expound the mind and the heart of the city and even speak for its future, as the only organ recognised by the constitution. I need not dwell at length upon the advantages of locating the University in Bombay; they are so manifold and obvious. In addition to the impulse it will impart to the encouragement of higher scientific and technical education, and the impetus it will give to the development of industry, Bombay will become the lively centre of scientific thought and research and a rendezvous for all lovers of science and learning. Its very situation as the gate of India, the nearness to Europe, the immersion in a great centre of activity and enlightenment, the central situation for North and South, the equable temperature all the year round, the availability of the appliances of civilization and science, the closeness to fountains of benevolence such as has enriched the local University—all these entitle Bombay to the high and enviable position she is now called upon by the almost unanimous voice of India to occupy as the seat of the proposed University. She will as a matter of course attract to herself savants and men of learning from all parts of the world. In short Bombay will immensely benefit and be benefited by the location of the University. If, in view of the tempting offer from the Mysore Government, Bangalore be selected as its seat, the University may be profited, but certainly only temporarily. It is not that every savant that visits Bombay will be able to visit Bangalore. Only a few who may come for that particular purpose will do so. Moreover it will not be easy to find a strong and competent governing and advisory body in Bangalore. In the event of its final location at Bangalore, Bombay will lose all interest in the University. Then, as regards donations, subscriptions and contributions, the University will have to look up to the Mysore Government and the few surrounding Native States as the main sources of revenues. It is evident therefore that there is just a danger of its gradually pining and wasting away. If located at Bangalore the University may very well be likened to a tree specially planted, watered, and reared in a soil not very rich and in an atmosphere not very congenial to its growth and development. Under such circumstances it may grow for a time but will not flourish; whereas in Bombay, the soil and the atmosphere will be just what are required by the necessities of the case, and the University will grow and expand and bear good fruit. Bombay is the perpetual source of benevolence and the residence of Merchant, Princes who may be justly and confidently looked up to to bear a goodly portion of the funds required for the maintenance of the Institution. The Native States in Gujarath, Kathiawar and the Deccan will as a matter of certainty come forward to bear their share of the expenditure. It is no exaggeration to say that in Bombay—the fountain of public and private philanthophy, charitably disposed people do not know where to send their benefactions, and they will naturally turn to the New University. I am informed that some offers have already been made. It is urged by some, that the proximity of Bombay to the sea will spoil the instruments and apparatus, but I believe arrangements can be made to prevent such deterioration. A further question has been raised as regards the availability of suitable land in or near Bombay. That question does not seem to me to be a difficult one, as Trombay Hill, and such other sites will, in the opinion of experts, meet the requirements of the case. Moreover, our townsman, Mr. Chabildas Lullubhai has generously offered to the Institute about 300 acres of land. All these considerations will no doubt weigh with you in coming to a decision. Those of you who were present at Mr. Tata's the other day must have heard the address of the enlightened Diwan of Mysore H. E. Sir Sheshadri Ayar, K.C.S.I. The Mysore offer is no doubt very princely and tempting. I am not in a position to lay before you the exact terms of the Mysore offer. But I may say that the Mysore Government is ready to give for the purpose about 560 acres of land, to bear one-third of the cost of the buildings, which are likely to cost 15 lakhs if built in Bombay and only 9 lakhs, in Bengalore to affiliate some of the local Institution to the University and to give a substantial annual grant, which may come to about a lakh. Before the final offer on behalf of the Mysore Government comes from H. E. the Viceroy, it is desirable that the Corporation should come to a decision. Now it is needless for me to say that a simple expression from the Corporation as regards the location of the University will not be enough. Some financial help will be necessary. All the advantages that Bombay has to offer have a value, and it will be the duty of the Provisional Committee to see that to secure those advantages it does not sacrifice others of a higher value. The Mysore Government has recognised from the very first the immense possibilities of the University and has steadily maintained that Bangalore is the best place for the University. In Mr. Justice Candy's letter to the Corporation, two extracts are given from the Diwan's memorandum which recount the manifold benefits wihch the University is likely to confer on Bangalore and the Mysore Raj, and the Mysore Government has expressed its willingness to pay an adequate price for these. There is no illusion about the matter from first to last. When the Hon. Mr. Giles asked the Diwan whether the Durbar would withdraw its beneficence if the University was located in Bombay, the Diwan unhesitatingly answered that as an Indian, he could but wish well to the University wherever it was located, that he would not wish to take it away to Bangalore unless expert advice fixed upon it as the fittest location for it, and that if Bombay retained the University he had no doubt that the Mysore Durbar would still contribute though not to the same extent as contemplated now. I trust the Corporation will not hesitate to do its duty by the proposed University, and unless it is prepared to contribute a substantial sum annually for its maintenance, there is no chance if its being located here. Both in the North and South of India technical education is languishing because a beginning was made with absolutely impossible resources. The Federal Department of Agriculture in the United States has an annual appropriation of something like a crore of rupees devoted almost to agricultural research and publications of the results of research, and the money so expended has been repaid many times over. research nowadays is so much a matter of organization, costly experiments, great libraries, and a numerous and competent staff that it would almost be better not to try and discredit it by petty means. Let the Corporation help to obviate the risk of failure through scanty support. In doing this it would follow the best precedents of Europe and America. It would be acting upon the advice of a great administrator whom it loves and respects; it would be adopting the precept of Lord Reay to whom belongs the credit of having first conceived the need of a higher university training. On the eve of his departure from India he urged the Bombay Senate not to live in a fool's paradise, not to dream that nothing more remained to be done. He instanced the example of Amsterdam and enumerated the chairs and courses in the Medical Faculty of that University and concluded his Convocation address with these memorable words:—"I purposely take that University and not the Strassburg programme, for this reason that the University of Amsterdam is a Municipal creation, entirely supported by Municipal funds, and as such it teaches a lesson which our Corporation may take to heart in contributing to the further development of higher education in this city. Local self-government in this city would cover itself with glory if it showed a due appreciation of the requirements of higher education, and filled up the many gaps which exist in our system. To the enlightened heads of Native States whose subject obtain training at our Colleges, who recruit their doctors, surgeons, jurists, engineers from our colleges, I should also point out what a splendid field our University offers for their liberality." Little remains to be added now. The need for the University is unquestionable. Its location in Bombay is extremely desirable in its own interests and in the interests of the city, the Presidency, and the country. The great thing is to make it an effective concern and not a languishing one. Money is urgently wanted, and the Corporation is asked to give it. Would it, can it, ought it? Let us not fall to discussing theoretical province of Municipal Expenditure. The precedents of the Cantons state Legislatures and Corporations of Europe have settled it long ago. As has been pointed out in the Diwan's memorandum, the Edinburgh University was originally started by the Town Corporation; Brussels and Amsterdam maintain Universities towards which they respectively contribute annually £5,000, and £18,000, the total cost being £15,000 and £30,000. The London County Council is expected to give £10,000 a year to the teaching Universtiy of London. With regard to our own Corporation, the principle has been long since settled by the subsidies granted by it to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Veterinary College, and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, which last alone receives Rs. 30,000 annually. We have also been spending lakhs on sanitation. All these items of expenditure are considered to be obligatory. The present demand may not be looked upon quite as obligatory as the others; but it can be confidently expected that it will pay the Corporation in the long run. Our finances are at present not in such flourishing condition as we would wihs them, but there is a hope that under the able management of our present Commissioner Mr. Harvey they will assume a satisfactory condition. I am aware, we cannot at present spare a large sum, and I would not recommend the course. But we should try and do our duty to the city by contributing small sum annually for the present and then gradually increasing the amount to a lac as circumstances permit. We have in the ensuing Budget a surplus of 14 lakhs out of which 5 lakhs are intended for the City Improvement Trust, any one lackh will have to be left out as the obligatord balance, but of the remaining 8 lackhs I think the Corporation can very well afford to make a grant of Rs. 50,000 annually to the Research University. And I am sure our able Commissioner will bear me out in this. I trust the Corporation wile be equal to its duty. It must rise to the occasion and not allow this golden opportunity to slip out of its hands. It must bear in mind that it is the custodian of the city's interests, present as well as future; let it not so act that the generations to come may have reason to regret the decision of to-day. The committee I have proposed is a representative one, and will I hope deal with the question in a generous sprit and submit report to the Corporation at as early a date as practicable as the location of the university depends upon the reply of the Corporation.

Professor Muller, in seconding the proposition, remarked that this was an occasion on which the Corporation ought to come forward and do something substantially liberal in order to enable their City to secure the services of this magnificent institute, which was proposed to be established in India. He was strongly of opinion that the Bombay Municipality should not allow this occasian to pass away. When they considered the difference betweem having this Institute in a place like Bombay and in the Bombay City, he could not see what argument would induce people to place it far away from any great centre of industry, commerce and civilization. The Mysore Government appeared to be alive to the great advantage which it could derive from having a University of Research in its capital city, for the magnificent endowment of Mr. Tata was sufficient to give it a start in the way of establishing a University for Mysore. There had been far too much talk about how many lakhs of rupees the different Native States would pay as their contributions to the University fund. But he must say it was not a question of money, for it was well known that many schools and colleges, though very magnificently endowed, were not in a flourishing condition. The success of such an institution depended upon the assistance it could receive from the best intellects available and he submitted that Bombay possessed a larger number of men of learning than a provincial place like Bangalore.

Dr. Dinshaw Master said that though he sympathised with the object, which was a laudable one, he was afraid their financial position, which was at present in a critical condition, would not permit of their contributing such a large sum as would be required for the Institute. As far as taxation was concerned they had reached the end of their tether, and they would not, therefore, be in a position to spend some five lakhs of rupees, which had already been promised by the Mysore State, provided it was established at Bangalore. The Governments of India and Bombay had no doubt given their sympathy to the scheme, but they had not yet expressed their intention to contribute a single pie. Before the Corporation launched into such an undertaking, they must think twice before they committed themselves to any such thing. He then moved an amendment that the third para. should be omitted, and that a verbal alteration he made in the fourth para. rendering it discretienary and not compulsory on the part of the Corporation to render assistance to the scheme.

Mr. Sorabjee Dhondy, in seconding the amendment said that the institute was no doubt a desirable one, but the question was whether the Corporation was in a position to contribute such a large amount as would be required for the purpose. The rate-payers had been bled almost to death, and this was certainly not the time when the Corporation should be led into additional expenditure entailing additional taxation.

Sir George Cotton said that though he was in full sympathy with the scheme, he would ask the Corporation to move cautiously in the matter. He understood Professor Muller to say that the Corporation should make it possible for the institution to be established in Bombay instead of at Bangalore. The Provisional Committee should go to work cautiously in that matter. They had in the first place a handsome offer from Mysore, and unless they could get an equivalent of such an offer in Bombay, it was very evident that the Research Institute must go to Mysore. If the Bombay Government and Bombay citizens could themselves help the scheme it should not go forth that the Municipality in itself was in a position to give a similiar help that had already been promised by the Mysore State. The Committee should not be led to believe for one moment that whatever assistance this Corporation could give, it would be an equivalent to what the Mysore State was able to offer. They could not commit the Corporation for more than twelve months. It was impossible to do so, and whatever they might do or give, it would only be for twelve months at a time. He suggested that the third para. ought not to be deleted, but that the word "strong" occurring in it should be omitted.

Sir Bhalchundra agreed to drop the word "strong," which was allowed to be omitted from the proposition with the permission of the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee thought that the fear expressed by Dr. Master was rather premature. There was no amount mentioned in the original proposition, and that was a matter which would be discussed when the Committee made them report. He suggested that the names of Messrs. Macdonald, Dhakjee and Darasha Chichgar should be added to the Committee.

Sir Bhalchundra agreed to the names to be added to the Committee.

Mr. Kabraji said that the main inducement to the Corporation to aid the Institute was that it should remain in Bombay. If they desired that the Institute should be established in Bombay, which was the centre of trade, education and benevolence, it must be liberally and generously supported by them.

Mr. Kalabhai Lalubboy supported the original proposition.

Mr. Sayani remarked that some members laboured under a misconception that what was proposed to be done was to make Bombay and Bangalore bid against each other as to which of them should offer a higher price for getting the University. As a member of the provisional committee of the proposed University he would say that the committee was fully aware that to locate the University in or near Bombay was in itself—apart from what assistance the Corporation would give—an important factor in the development and success of the University. What the committee wanted to know was that whether in view of the offer received from the Mysore State, the Municipal representatives of Bombay considered it a desirable thing that the University should be located in or near Bombay or not, and if so whether they would give any reasonable assistance. Assuming that it was decided to locate it at Bangalore, he ventured to say that the Corporation would not fail to give its mite in aid of the University. He suggested that paragraph 3 of the proposition be amended as follows:—"That in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable in the mutual interest, both of the City and the proposed University, that the head-quarters of the University of Research should be located in or near the City of Bombay and that the Corporation are also of opinion that the proposed University has a claim for assistance from this Municipality."

Sir Bhalchandra accepted the suggestion and the proposition was accordingly amended.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the scope of the resolution was double; whether they should have the University located in Bombay, and whether they should give any grant-in-aid. As to the latter question they should leave it to the committee they were going to appoint to advise them. For himself he thought that though their finances were not at present in a flourishing condition, they were certainly in a progressive condition and they would be able to make an yearly grant to the University.

Mr. Wadia moved an amendment for the deletion of the first part of the third clause of the proposition. He said they should leave the question of location for the decision of the committee.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan seconded the amendment.

Dr. Viegas moved another amendment for the retention of the word "strong" before the word "claim" in the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the amendment.

Dr Master at this stage withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Wadia's.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin having supported Mr. Wadia's amendment,

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed spoke in favour of the original proposition.

Sir Bhalchandra replied on the whole debate.

Dr. Viegas's amendment was supported only by himself and his seconder, and it was accordingly lost.

Mr. Wadia's amendment was on division lost.

The original proposition was then carried nem. con.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

Our correspondent writes: On Sunday last, the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of the late Rao Bahadur Ranchorlal Chotalal, C.I.E., took place in the hall of the Hatkeshwar Mahadev temple, when there was a large gathering of all classes of Hindus present to witness the proceedings. Rao Bahadur Khushalrai Sarabhai was called to the chair. Mr. Manibhai Govindrai Vakil gave a short sketch of the life of the deceased, who was aptly called "the Grand Old Man of Guzerat." He was followed by Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal Desai, who recounted the many charitable and popular acts of the deceased. Mr. Madhavlal, the son of the deceased, announced to those assembled that he had given over to the Guzerat Vernacular Society a sum of Rs. 5,000, in commemoration of the present event, for the purpose of instituting scholarships, out of the interest of the said sum, to be awarded to the boys of his own caste. Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker thanked Mr. Madhavlal, as the secretary of the Society, through whom the scholarships are to be awarded to the Nagur boys. Prizes were awarded by the president to the Nagur boys and girls of different schools, who were gathered there. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the gathering dispersed.

Dacoities seem to be rife in the taluka of Dholka, where no less than six dacoities have taken place in the different villages of the taluka, in the course of the last fortnight. Mr. Lambert, the Police Superintendent, with his assistants, Messrs. Reinolds and Mansukhram, has gone to the scene of the disturbance for the investigation of the cases. Batches of prisoners are brought from the various talukas for trial in the sessions court, the criminal file of which has become very heavy during these last two months. In some instances, it is said, that the villagers had the information, that a raid was organized and would take place on a certain day. In some cases the information was found to be true.

"Success to the British Arms in the Transvaal" was the only toast proposed at the dinner party that took place last Sunday, at the Parsi Club, by its President Khan Bahadur Nowrosji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. E. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm by the members present.

Donations are flowing in from all quarters to contribute to the "famine relief fund." The headmistress of the Mahaluxmee Training College has also opened a fund for the relief of the famine-stricken people. The teachers and the pupils have already contributed Rs. 300 to the fund. Mr. Nowrosji Pestonji Vakil is daily supporting a large number of orphans, who are sent over to the Mahipatram Asylum to be fed at his own expense. The students of the Ahmedabad High School have collected a small fund, out of which a small number of poor people are fed once a day near a place on the river-side. Dr. Joseph Benjamin is collecting money, clothing, &c., from the people to be distributed to the helpless classes. Thus the well-to-do people of Ahmedabad have spontaneously come forward to give relief to the poor.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—February 14.

10 p.m.	72·3

THURSDAY.—February 15.

6 a.m.	68·8
10 a.m.	73·3
2 p.m.	77·5
4 p.m.	78·2

"I saw the Duke of Teck for the first time in 1868 (writes Mr. T. P. O'Connaor, M. P., in 'M. A. A.') the date of one of the Prince's pleasantest visits to Ireland. The reporters were taking lunch in a room in Powerscourt House—to which the Prince and his party were paying a visit—when suddenly we were told that Royalty was coming, and we had to hurriedly rise to our feet and stop our meal till the Royalties had passed. And then I noticed in the procession a gallant and splendid figure—one of the most gallant and splendid I have ever seen. He was dressed in the brilliant uniform of an Austrian hussar, with trappings and shining top-boots and a short jacket, and a nodding plume; in short, in just the uniform to bring out all the splendour of his height, his perfect figure, and the swarthy beauty of his face and head. With brilliant dark eyes, with a dark skin, with masses of dark hair, he looked half demi-god, half gipsy. This was the Duke of Teck; I never forgot the face, and amid the many changes which time made I was able to recognise him when I saw him years afterwards, in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons. He was a very gallant, a very simple, and a very modest man. Hot-tempered, frank to excess, almost naif in his simplicity, he was a charming companion; and even that hot and boyish temper which now and then burst out—as when he was stopped by a policeman on some big day in the streets of London—all were part of the frankness and simplicity of his character. His three sons are as splendid specimens of humanity as he was when I saw him in all the gloria of his youth, and all three are at the front as he would like to have been."

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 13th February were published in yesterday's *Govt. Gazette*.

Karachi.—Rain during week 2 cents at Karachi, 1 cent at Jobi and 1 cent at Sehwan. River at Kotri on 12th, 4 feet 2 2-5 inches against 3 feet 7 1-5 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops damaged by frost in Karachi, Dadu, Manjhand, Tatta, Sakro, Mirpur Batoro and Jati talukas. Price of wheat in Karachi 8 1-2, of jowari 10 1-2, of bajri 8 1-2, of rice 5 3-4 and of Bombay grass 16 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Rain during week 4 cents at Mehar, 2 cents at Kambar and 2 cents at Dokri and Rohri. Early crops partially damaged by frost and also by deficiency of water. Condition of crops somewhat fair, but rain much needed.—Condition of agricultral stock fair. Price of rice 9 seers per rupee; prices of other food-grains steady. Price of fodder 14 annas per maund.

Hyderabad.—Rain during week 5 cents at Moro and 2 cents at Naushahro. Rabi crops slightly injured by frost in all talukas except Guni. Cattle in fair condition in Guni and Badin talukas and Naushahro division. Price of rice varying from 7 to 13, of wheat from 8 to 11, of jowari from 11 to 13, and of bajri from 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Price of dry Karbi varying from 2 1-2 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops partially damaged by frost. Fodder supply insufficient in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 13 seers 2 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 10 chataks, of wheat 11 seers 2 chataks, and of rice 8 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 5 annas 11 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops injured by frost in Sanghar taluka. Fodder supply almost unobtainable. Prices of rice and bajri at Mirpur 9 1-2 and 10, at Khipra 12 and 10, at Sanghar 14 and 11½, at Umarkot, 13 and 9 1-4, at Chachra 9 1-2 and 8 15-80, at Mithi 9 52-80 and 8 3-4, at Dipla 11 and 9, and at Nagar 8 and 7 25-80 seers per rupee.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 10th February 1900).—No rain during week. Condition of irrigated rabi crops poor. Scarcity of water in Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply very seanty. Cattle dying of starvation. Prices of food-grains fluctuating. Price of jowari 9 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 9 seers, of wheat 7 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 7 seers 40 tolas per rupee. Price of fodder Rs. 25 per 1,000 bundles of hay and Rs. 14 per 100 bundles of jowari.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Standing irrigated crops in good condition. Fodder supply extremely scarce. Cattle in poor condition. Price of bajri 7 1-2 and of maize 9 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 12th February 1900).—No rain during week. Rain entirely insufficient throughout the district. Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition. Fodder supply very scanty. Cattle dying of starvation. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Price of wheat 7 1-4, of rice 8, of bajri 7 3-4, and of bavto 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 8 sheaves of sundhia, 12 of bajri, and 70 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Fodder irrigation continues in some places. Cotton picking completed. Fodder supply scarce. Grass not available in Amod and Vagra talukas.

Surat.—Picking of cotton completed. Irrigated crops in fair condition. Land being prepared for cultivation. Fodder supply and condition of cattle fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 7th, 8th and 11th, 2° warm on 9th and 10th and 2° cool on 12th and 13th. Vapour in air excessive on 7th and 10th, and normal on all other days. Abnormal wind southerly on 7th; wind normal from 8th to 13th.

Thana.—Burning of rab in progress. Condition of rabi crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary except at Dahanu and Murbad, where the price of rice 2nd sort is 8 seers per rupee.

Kolaba.—Threshing of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi crops in fair condition. Rab operations in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 49 1-2 tolas and in the district almost stationary.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Collection of rab materials in all talukas and burning of rab in some talukas in progress. Summer crops in fair condition. Prices of food-grains steady at Ratnagiri. Price af rice 10 seers 55 tolas and varying in the district from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 10 seers 51 1-2 tolas at Khed and Guhagar. Price of nachni at Ratnagiri 11 seers 13 tolas and varying in the district from 10 seers 16 tolas at Dapoli to 13 seers 31 tolas at Rajapur. Price of dry fodder at Ratnagiri 3 annas 2 pies per maund, and in the district varying from 2 annas 1 pie at Dapoli to 12 annas ples at Devgad.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Crops in irrigated lands in good condition. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultuarl stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Irrigated crops in good condition in Nasik, Sinnar, Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Standing rabi crops in jirayet lands withered in all talukas for want of water. In the hills fodder supply and condition of cattle still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering from want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas from want of water also. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 8 seers 4 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 38 tolas, and of nagli 10 seers 28 tolas, per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik 12 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Crops in unirrigated lands withered and those in irrigated lands fair in some places. Threshing commenced in Shrigonda taluka, and reaping in progress in Jamkhed, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas. Fodder supply getting dearer. Condition of cattle unsatisfactory. Actual price of jowari at Nagar 9 seers 22 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 62 tolas, and of karbi 27 seers per rupee.

Poona.—No rain during week. Standing crops in garden lands in Haveli taluka withering. Condition of cattle in Maval taluka rather fair, as water and fodder are sufficient while that of cattle in other parts of the district is growing worse. Price of jowari 19 lbs. 4-5 tolas, of bajri 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of karbi 50 lbs. and of hay 67 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 10th February 1900).—No rain during week. Rabi crops in some places in black soil and in garden lands in fair condition, and reaping in progress in all talukas. Fodder supply becoming scanty. Condition of agricultural stock deteriorating. Price of jowari stationary in all talukas. Price of wheat 8 seers 13 chataks, of rice 10 seers 4 chataks, of jowari 10 seers 4 chataks, and bajri 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 2 1-2 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Reaping of rabi crops in irrigated lands continues. Condition of cattle getting worse. Grain supply sufficient but dear. Prices of food-grains fallen in Javli and Koregaon talukas, risen in Man and Patan talukas, and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 18 lbs. 1½ tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 26 tolas, and of karbi 62 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rabi jowari in progress in all talukas. Cotton picking commenced in Hungund and Muddebihal talukas. Condition of cattle fair except in Indi, Sindgi and Badami talukas, where it is deteriorating owing to dearness of fodder. Average price of jowari 12 seers 4 chataks of bajri 11 seers 2 chataks, of tur-dal 8 seers 10 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 14 chataks, and of karbi 162 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops generally withering. Reaping of wheat nearly completed. Cotton picking commenced generally. Easterly winds commenced to blow in some parts and are reported unfavourable to standing crops. Westerly winds continue in Hubli, Hangal, Ron and Nargund talukas, where they are still favourable. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply getting scarce in nine talukas and water supply deficient in seven talukas. Prices of food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—No rain during week. On coast threshing of rice continues in some places. Hot weather rice plants in fair condition except in some parts of Karwar taluka, where they have withered owing to insufficiency of water. Above ghats threshing of rice continues. Sowing and transplantation of hot weather crops and planting of sugarcane in progress. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition through out the district. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Fodder fairly sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Price of rice at Karwar 19 lbs. 20 tolas, and of ragi 25 lbs. 8 tolas per rupee. Price of grass 1 rupee per maund.

Rajkot.—Weather cold. Irrigation of wheat and fodder progressing. Fodder extremely scarce. A large number of cattle died, and surviving cattle will be maintained on fodder crops. Average price of wheat 8 seers 15 tolas, of bajri 8 seers, of jowari 9 seers, and of gram 8 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold in morning. Price of bajri 8 and of jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing rabi crops in fair condition. Wheat crops damaged in Amreli District. Condition of agricultural stock not satisfactory. Price of bajri 16, of wheat 16, of rice superior 12, and of rice inferior 18 lbs. per British rupee.

NEW LOCAL FUND.

Mr. L. P. Dalal, of the office of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., has energetically set on foot a new fund with the laudable object of alleviating the sufferings of the victims of famine that has been working such havoc in the Bombay Presidency. His main aim being to enable middle-class men to contribute their mite in the cause of humanity he appeals to those disposed to benevolence for nothing more than a paltry sum of half a rupee each. Arrangements have been made to supply out of the proceeds thus accumulated, the indispensable necessities of life of the starving humanity of such parts of the mofussil where the distress is terrible and that demand urgent relief, through the leading citizens of such places. All payments and remittances that may be made to Mr. Dalal (care of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.,) will be thankfully acknowledged and the details of the use made thereof will be published every week in the local papers.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

EUROPE AND THE WAR.

THE ARREST OF A GERMAN PASTOR.

A Berlin correspondent writes:—It will be remembered that in December Pastor Harms, Director of the Missionary House at Hermannsburg, in Natal, was arrested by the British authorities on a charge of harbouring Boers. Pastor Haccius, at Hermansburg, has now received the following telegram from the Berlin Foreign Office: The British Government, in spite of repeated urgent reminders on the subject of the release of Pastor Harms has not yet been able to give any explanations. The Ambassador in London has been requested to take the further necessary steps. The Imperial Consul-General at Capetown has also been ordered to take steps with the authorities there for the immediate release of Pastor Harms.

Although Count von Bulow is thus doing what he can in this matter, the Jingoes are again crying out about the weakness of the Foreign Office and so on. I should like to know what the Germans would do if, in case of war with France, inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine were to dare to keep up communication with the invaders? They would not care a rap for the nationality of the culprits, whether English, Belgians, or subjects of any other State. If the missionary did nothing that was wrong, he will doubtless be set at liberty.

Another "incident" is reported from Gotha. The Court Chaplain there, in his sermon on New Year's Day, spoke of the Boers "fighting with such bravery for their liberty and independence," and was suspended from his office by the Duke of Coburg. This, of course, gives the Chauvinists another opportunity to attack "English Princes on German Thrones," but they have not a word of censure for the glaring went os tact shown by the clergyman.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PREPARATION FOR CROWNED HEADS.

Doctor Evans' villa in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne has been taken until December by the Government. It is being fitted up to serve as a residence for Asiatic and African sovereigns, some of whom are under French protection. The Shah is to stay a fortnight at this guest-house. He will make a tour of the great Continental capitals on his way here, and when he leaves Paris will go to London. Should the Emperor and Empress of Russia come the curious palace in the Champs-Elysees of the late Madame de Paiva will be their habitation. The French Government is sending invitations to no potentate, but it has let the different heads of States understand that all who come unasked will receive a distinguished and hearty welcome. The Prince and Princess of Roumania have sent word that they hope to visit the Exhibition. Immediately this intimation was received the French Government expressed the hope that they would, while in Paris, consider themselves its guests.

Nothing is decided about the German Emperor. I know, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, that soundings are being diligently taken by agents in whom he relies to gauge public feeling on the subject of a visit to Paris in 1900 They thinkthere is no bitter feeling to speak of against the Emperor himself, but they are not sure that Deroulede and his friends may not contrive to arouse smouldering hatred against Germany and against the Emperor as its highest representative. The Queen of the Netherlands is expected, but it would be infra dig. for her to put up at the Villa Evans. She will probably return to the Hotel Continental. Should she come she will be made much of. Doctor Evans' housu has been dwarfed by the towering mansions that now hem in the grounds on all sides, but inside it is spacious, commodious, and elegant. As the Shah intends to come with a large retinue, rooms have been taken for its members next door.

FALLEN FRENCH MINISTERS.

According to Mr. Richard Whiteing in the February "Century," the machinery of government in France is Napolian's gift, "and the wiser sort, who dread her moods and their own esteem it above all her victories." In an amusing paragraph the author of "No. 5 John street" tells of the depth—or rather height—to which a minister falls when he ceases to be an office-holder:

Under the empire the ministers received a hundred thousand francs a year with allowances; but in 1871 the salary was cut down to sixy thousand. This, in spite of free residence at the expense of the state, and other pecuniary privileges amounting in value to about forty thousand francs more, is insufficient. No minister can now make ends meet without a private fortune. They retire from their official state perhaps to the modest pay of a deputy, nine thousand francs a year, and to occasional earnings with the pen; from glittering banquets and receptions, at which they entertained the magnates of the official world, home and foreign, to the omelet with the cutlet to follow, served by some old peasant woman from Brittany in the fifth-floor flat from which they emerged. From the Eiffel Tower we might almost shake hands with some ministers in their exalted retirement. Their height of disgrace has its consolations. It removes them farther from an unjust earth, and nearer to the compensating stars. I used to find M. Jules Simon at a great elevation, moral as well as material, after a fall from power which perplexed the nations with fear of change. I found M. Yves Guyot "au quatrieme" the other day, drawing his breath with difficulty. I thought, amid a too dense undergrowth of economic literature, and writing his daily article for the "Siecle" in championship of the prisoner of Rennes.

HIGH COURT.—February 16.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.)

For Judgment.

1055-314-99—Matubai J and M—Parashram Bhau vs Dorabjee Pestonjee Mewawalla and another—Pestonji R and H

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1054-11-98—Little and Co—Bai Rambai vs Triumdas Thakoredas—Payne G S and M.

1015-617-91—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria vs Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria—Little and Co.

1073-313-99—M A Vakil—Ellen Atkins vs Edward Charles O'Brien—Smetham B and Noble and Edgelow and G.

1045-18-99—In person—Ashabai and others—In person.

1056-555-9—Ardeshir H and D—Dowlutchand Dewchand vs Chunilal Panalal—Edgelow G and W.

1049-331-98—In person—Kersondas Pragjee vs Bai Manukooher—Craigie L and O.

1053-102-99—Khundoo and S—Krishanjee Sewram vs Muktaji Peerajee and another—Janardhan and A.

1064-552-99—Ardeshir H and D—Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas vs Purshotum Govindjee and another—Payne G S and M

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

29-99—Pestonjee P and K—Byramjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Hirabai—Edgelow G and W.

176-99—Magonlal and Co—Pestonjee Jamsetjee Porter vs Framjee Pestonjee Porter and another—S F Turner and Wadia and G.

199-97—Hiralal M and M—Soniron Brijlal and another vs Ramprasad Dhavraj—In person.

495-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayeck and others vs Peter Pereira and another—K J Mantri.

502-98—Payne G S—Harridass Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianji and others—Bhaishunker and K.

753-99—Hiralal M and M—Joosaf Dawood vs Abdul Latiff Abba Ayob Hajee Mohomed—Wadia and G.

757-99—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damodardas vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Ardeshir H and D Tyebjee D C and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

639-99—In person—Loomba Rama and others vs Kisanchand Mungilaljee.

799—In person—Bhanabhoy Bhoodrajee and others vs Lukmidas Hunsraj.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

46-99—Sorabjee and J—Mariambai vs Rambai and others—Payne G S and M.

76-99—In person—Hurrishunker Gokulchund vs Panalal Gokulchund.

Long Causes.

515-99—H M and M—Vulubhdas Gordhandas vs Dwarkadas Dharamsi and another—Craigie L and O and Bhaishunker and K.

600-99—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Sooraj vs Bapalal Manilal Mag and Co.

28-99—Pestonjee R and K—Byramjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Hirabai and others—Edgelow G and W and K J Mantri.

127-99—Hiralal M and M—Hajee Kaderdina vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and another—E G and W and T D C and H

641-99—Ardeshir H and D—Fatmi Babibi vs Doctor Goolam Sirwar—Smetham B and N For postponement.

487-99—Ardeshir H and D—Gohiram Shankerdas and others vs Jungaldas Chinaman and others—Bhaishunker and K.

612-97—K J Mantri—Gopinath Pandurang vs Dadaji Narayen and others—K J Mantri and Crawford, B and C.

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

AFRICAN WARS AND INDIAN FAMINES.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood in the *Westminster* writes:—The newspapers have just announced, on the highest authority, that the people of India stand in view of the most calamitous prospect of famine that has ever threatened the country; that it is inevitable; and that in consequence of the all absorbing war in South Africa no help may be expected from any source in England. Mr. Ibbetson, Home member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, is the authority for the first of these statements, the Viceroy himself for the last; and considering what Lord Curzon says there is need to look closely to what is said by Mr. Ibbetson.

It is this. In some parts of the country the food-prospects are good, in others fair, in others indifferent. But the Punjab harvest is the worst for many seasons, while the coming spring crop in the unirrigated tracts will be supplied from half the area sown in recent years. In Bombay "there is no previous record of so extensive and total a failure of crops." From the Central Provinces is reported "a failure so severe and widespread as has never been experienced before." In the fertile Berars the cotton crop is almost wholly lost: "all the other crops have practically failed entirely: no such calamity has ever before befallen this part of India." And so throughout Rajputana, South-east Punjab, and the western half of the States of Central India: "the present drought is without a parallel in extent and intensity." In all, the "true famine" area includes a population of 40,000,000. There is "a further area with a population of 21,000,000 where more or less general scarcity and distress prevail." It is feared that in many places "destitution has reached or will reach a higher stratum of society than has ever been affected before since the country came under British rule."

So Mr. Ibbetson reports in Council, with more beside; and thereupon the Viceroy makes a speech, which is not very surprisingly called "impressive." Unhappily, Lord Curzon says, the attention of England is turned from India in this unspeakable distress. "We have to suffer and struggle alone." Not but what "our troubles, in so far as they are known in England, will excite just as genuine and poignant emotion as on previous occasions"; but then the whole thoughts of England are fixed upon the war in South Africa and on that only. "Even in this country we feel patriotic anxiety and nervous strain, whether we be Europeans or natives: how much more must it be in England, wheer the honour and prestige of the old country are felt to be at stake! And if the war absorbs all interest in England, so does it exhaust the national generosity." It is to be feared that nowhere out of India "can we expect more than passive sympathy with our misfortunes."

For corroboration of Lord Curzon's views, mark the fact that little notice has been taken in England of Mr. Ibbetson's terrible report (none that has come to my knowledge) or the Viceroy's very remarkable speech upon it. Or if we would learn the feeling in India itself, here is Reuter's agent at Calcutta with a word or two of information: "The grave situation arising from the famine is of entirely secondary interest as compared with the war."

For delivery in *camera* Lord Curzon's speech was the most natural and proper thing in the world. For publication in the newspapers, which must be taken to include the vernacular Press of India, it could hardly have been intended. It is true that there would have been no harm in acknowledging that an exceptional call upon every Englishman's purse, by gift or taxation, must greatly diminish the hope of help for India. There was even a good reason for publishing such an acknowledgement: to do so was preparing the people of India for strict economic regulation in dispencing relief. But even so, a simple statement of the hapless coincidence of two great misfortunes would have been enough. It is not as if the members of the Viceroy's Council themselves needed more. They hardly needed so much, indeed; wherefore we must suppose that this picture of England with her back turned upon a famine-stricken India, an India left "to suffer and struggle alone" while Britain broods upon her own unexpected anxieties, was drawn for the contemplation of the public in general. It is picturesquely but not wisely done. But being done it cannot be undone; and now England has to do what would not have been neglected upon a less despairing and a less surprising appeal.

Famine in India, said one of the greatest of her servants, will one day break down the Indian Government. For the Indian Government has been compelled to make the combating of famine a part of its business. But famine is and ever has been constantly recurrent in India; and the thousands or millions of people saved from death during one visitation breed so many additional victims to be provided for at the next. That has become a well-proved difficulty, and it grows according to arithmetical promise. But it is unavoidable. It must be endured; and is no more to be put by on this occasion than another. Whether so much can be done as heretofore when the need was less appalling I do not know; but neither do I know why not. The duty is what it was the call upon it is sharper than ever before, and—if we must think of South Africa—with a far better right to be answered than the cry of a mongrel multitude of Outlanders starving for the franchise. And considering how many Indian traders and others are watching affairs in South Africa on the spot, considering the natural effect of the Viceroy's speech on the famine, and considering a typical piece of news to be quoted presently, there are particular reasons for showing, I think, that we still have bread to break for the Queen's famishing subjects in India. The little piece of news referred to just now is only this but there is something in it to the purpose. It comes from the Calcutta correspondent of the "Times": "The movement under which Indian regiments are contributing a day's pay to the Transvaal War Fund is spreading. The Sepoys are acting quite on their own initiative in subscribing."

But the ways and means of help for India? Lord Curzon was right when he said, "If the war absorbs all interest, so does it exhaust all generosity." All or nearly all generosity is exausted by the war, no doubt. Open a public subscription list for the Indian calamity, and partly, perhaps, because it is so enormous a misfortune, so entirely beyond all hope of adequate relief, little success should be expected. Then, irregular as the proceeding may be, and signally inconvenient with the prospect of a shilling incomtax, the Treasury must "part." Why, when we are spending millions by the score, thousands and thousands for the mere mistaken detention and overhauling of foreign ships—why may we not add to the bill of the year a million of so far so good, so dutiful, so wise a purpose as this? Sixty millions added to the debt, or sixty-one, does it matter so much? Does it matter so much when we think of the purpose to be served or the duty to be shirked? Few of us out of the offices of her Majesty's Treasury can think so.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th February, 1900.

The Squadron will parade at 7 a.m. to-day, at the Queen's Statue. Dress as previously notified.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th February, 1900.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club on Saturday afternoon next the 17th instant at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort for Gun drill and Fort Manning.

All members should endeavour to attend this parade especially Gun Layers and Range Finders.

Dress:—Drill order, without Arms, putties to be worn.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee on Monday next the 19th instant at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

We hope that the attention of the Provincial Legislature may be drawn to an opinion by M. Chhail Biharip. Lal on the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Bill. The criticisms of this gentleman on the Court of Wards Bill were, unless our memory is at fault, justified by subsequent amendments of that measure, and in the present case also his observations appear to be much to the point. So far as we can gather the Revenue Bill does not appear to have evoked any general criticism. The measure is involved and complicated from the nature of the case, and it is probable that its provisions are not yet generally understood. We have already expressed our opinion that the Bill is as a whole an excellent piece of work, but a measure so lengthy, so important and so difficult requires the closest scrutiny by all persons interested in the satisfactory working of the law.

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For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's s s Candia, 4,195 tons, Captain W H Houghton, sailed yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd, S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,854 tons Captain G Sabbadini, cleared yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,498 tons Captain M Dante, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (25th January) with a general cargo, and five passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain T E Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mrs Pires and infant and 6 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 15.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
H M S Melpomene		Denison	Dry Dock		Royal Navy
Bisagno	1498	Dante			F Rubattino S N Co
Gulf of Trinidad	1494	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Shannon	2380	Chellew			P & O Co
Onda	3410	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Arion	1823	Clough			A Monteschoff
Massilia	2008	Gadd	China		P & O Co
Naseri	912	Griffin			B & P S N Co
Ellora	1494	Wilson			M M & Co
Okara	3429	Fry			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Madeline	1862	Rasmussen	Kobe	17-2	C Eduljee
B	Obra	3496	Brown		18-2	M M & Co
F	Sultan	1781	Bohnsack	Hamburg	22-2	F Heyer
K	Gloamin	2248	Learmouth	Karachi	17-2	F F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
	Satrunji	547	Ahamed	G Ports	15-2	Shepd & Co
	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Karachi	17-2	Do
	Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	15-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	D Balduino	3044	Montano	Genoa	1-3	F Baldovino
5	India	2590	Robertson	Zanzibar	19-2	M M & Co
6	Assyria	269	MacLean	Zanzibar	3-3	M M & Co
9	J H Barry	2001	Griffiths	Dunkirk	24-2	T M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	17-2	P & O S N Co
14	Dwarka	760	Livingstone	Karachi	20-2	M M & Co
15	Urano	1632	Berberovich	China	23-2	A L S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	16-2	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Bisagno s	Dante	Hongkong, Jan 25.
	Sirdhana s	Smith	Chittagong, Jan 31.
	Pemba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Trold s	Sundby	Calcutta.
	Caledonien s	Boulard	Marseilles.
	Khandalla s	Stewart	Persian Gulf.
	Bezwada s	Tyrrell	Rangoon.
	Sutlej s	Weston	London.
	Gisela s	Mosca	Trieste, &c.
	Candia s	Houghton	Yokohama, &c.
	Melpomene s	Sobbadini	China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bisagno, for China.
" Assyria, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 15.

For Hamburg.

Sultan s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 168 cwt turmeric, M Mooljee and Co.

For Dunkirk.

John H Barry s—800 cwt rapeseed, Poonja Jairam; 6,027 cwt rapeseed and 1,720 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—4,002 cwt linseed, 5,901 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 cwt iron, E B Parekh.

For Naples.

D Balduino s—1,998 cwt castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—1200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist, Nowrojee Wadia and Sons; 100 bales twist A Ezra; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

For Kobe.

Madeline s—228 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th February, 1900.

1. The Regiment will parade to-morrow (Saturday) the 17th instant, at 11 a.m. near the Oval, opposite the Clock Tower, to assist in lining the streets, on the occasions of the departure of His Excellency, Lord Sandhurst, G C I E. (Honorary Colonel of the Corps). Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to have their Companies paraded at full strength on this occasion.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars as follows:—St. Mary's College—One Double and one Single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 10-15 a.m.

2. The Prospectus of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Carbine Association has been received and may be seen at Head-quarters. Matches V and VII are open to all Efficient Volunteers, and will be fired for at Coorla on the 17th and 18th February, 1900.

3. The Range at Coorla will be reserved for the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Saturday the 17th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association has been fixed to take place from 19th to 24th instant.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

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Is Given to the Nervous, the Brain-Weary, and the Broken Down. Pains and Aches are Dispelled.

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Are Made Strong, Kidney Troubles Disappear Swollen and Stiff Rheumatic Joints Relax and Become Flexible.

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Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street Bombay.

PURELY PERSONAL.

I saw Ruskin but once, writes "M. A. P.," it was when he delivered a lecture in Dublin. Frankly, the lecture was a failure and a disappointment. I forget what it was all about; that never did much matter with a lecture of Ruskin's, for he had a knack of wandering, but what the lecture did eventually come to was a discourse about—Hell! Solemnly he drew a picture of what immortality and eternity meant, and then he went on to ask whether we were going to spend it in the one place or the other; and when there were some natural signs of impatience in the audience, he loudly protested that if these things were realities, they ought to be the only things of which we should be thinking.

[illegible] vain for me to hope to add anything to all the very fine notices of him that have appeared in the daily papers. Probably no man has ever received finer, more scholarly, and better written tributes. The secret is, of course that his death has been a long time anticipated, and that these notices were prepared months—perhaps years—ago; and that, therefore, they were done by picked men who had ample leisure for their work.

A more generous and noble soul never lived. He was born to great wealth, and he died comparatively poor. As everybody knows his father was a wealthy wine merchant. I have drunk, myself, some of Ruskin's sherry; Sir George Trevelyan, among others, has a large store of it—probably inherited from the cellar of Lord Macaulay. It is brown and somewhat heavy, and very pure. Ruskin's paternal fortune must have been something like ten thousand pounds a year, and for years, in spite of every art of the uncommercial and ideal man to stop their sale, he could have drawn four thousand a year from his books. And yet in his old age he had left himself, it is said, just one pound a day—sufficient, he said, for any man to live on.

He was a man of many vagaries—some of them wise, some of them impracticable. In many respects he was of the same stuff as the mediæval saints. There is no man of our time who could do full justice to this side of his character like Anatole France. I like this little anecdote about Ruskin; it is so thoroughly characteristic of the man. One day he met a poor mendicant monk; gave to him with the splendid largesse which was characteristic of him; not caring for difference of creeds or conditions. There was something in the story and face of the monk which appealed to the mystic and the idealist in Ruskin; and when the poor monk, in his gratitude, kissed Ruskin's hand, Ruskin forgot all the shamefacedness and reserve of the Englishman, and kissed the monk on the cheek.

And on another day—is it not all like the Middle ages?—the monk came back to Ruskin's lodgings, and out of his pocket he drew, carefully and with reverence, a little parcel, which, with tears in his eyes, he offered to Ruskin. It was a shred of the brown cloth which had once formed the robe of the holy St. Francis of Assisi.

It is curious that Ruskin should have been brought by the same brooding over all the sorrow of this world, to something of the same articles of faith as Tolstoi. Tolstoi, as everybody knows, has abandoned the pen for the spade, or for the cobbler's awl; equally, Ruskin tried to teach the dignity of manual labour. He insisted once that his disciples should learn how to sweep a crossing; and he himself, with besom in hand, solemnly led the way. Another time he wished to instruct them in road-building. This all sounds like want of humour, but Ruskin saw the funny side of the business as well as anybody else; used laughingly to declare that the road built by his pupils was the worst in Europe, and that where there did happen to be a level spot, it was due to the professional help of his gardener, whom he had summoned from Brantwood to the assistance of his young lions. It is curious, nowadays, to think that among these young road-makers were two men so different as the dead Arnold Toynbee and the living W. H. Mallock.

Much of Ruskin's money—probably most—was given to great public objects; but he was generous beyond measure and beyond fatigue to private need. The recent light thrown on the life of Dante Gabriel Rosetti shows that if it had not been for the generosity of Ruskin he probably would never have been able to reach his great fame. To Miss Siddal, who was first the inspiring angel, and then the haunting and devastating ghost of Rossetti's life, Ruskin was a friend so lofty, and chivalrous, and pure that the whole story makes one think the better of all human nature.

Many of Ruskin's economic proposals were mere craziness, but many of them have insensibly crept into our institution. It was Ruskin who first gave the impulse towards that better housing of the poor which is now the commonplace of all reformers; and for years he allowed his large London house property to be managed by Miss Octavia Hill, on lines which have been the models of all men who have followed in the work of housing the poor.

For years Ruskin has been practically dead to the world. He, like many another man of genius, died at the top first, and for some years has been in his full reason only at intervals. He was born in the now somewhat squalid Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, which was a very different quarter in the days of Ruskin's youth from what it is to-day. You remember that George Osborne's father—who was a wealthy City man, and who would have been a contemporary of Ruskin's father, lived in Russell Square, close by. Then Ruskin moved to Denmark Hill—at that time almost full country; then there were the fitful residences at Oxford, where he was Slade Professor. Ruskin's final home was in the midst of that divine Lake Country, where so many poetic minds have loved to dwell.

There could not be a lovelier spot for a house in all this world; and it was the home of all others for Ruskin. But he had moments of great sadness—indeed there was much that was tragical in his life—and here is a passage from his writings which will illustrate his style and his moods, as well as help to give an idea of his home: Morning breaks, as I write, along those Coniston Fells, and the level mists, motionless and gray beneath the rose of the moorlands, veil the lower woods and the sleeping village and the long lawns by the lake shore. Oh, that some one had but told me in my youth, when all my hear seemed to be set on tehse colours and clouds, that appear for a little while and then vanish away, how litte my love of them would serve me when the silence of lawn and wood in the dews of morning should be completed; and all my thoughts should be of those whom, by neither, I was to meet more.

As to the main tragedy of his life, I need only repeat the discreet and tasteful allusion to it, in the life of Sir John Millais, by his son. Everybody knows that Lady Millais was first marriod to Mr. Ruskin. On July 3rd 1855 John Everett Millais was married to Euphemia Chalmers Gray eldest daughter of Mr. George Gray, of Bowerswell, Perth. Miss Gray had been previously married, but that marriage had been annulled in 1854, on grounds sanctioned equally by Church and State.

Finally, here is how Ruskin looked to Mr. Collingwood, one of his biographers and admirers: A long head, with enormous capacity of brain, veiled by thick wavy hair, not affectedly lengthy, but as abundant as ever and darkened into a deep brown, without a trace of grey and short light whiskers growing high over his cheeks. A forehead not on the model of the heroic type, but as if the sculptor had heaped his clay in handfuls over the eyebrows, and then heaped more. A big nose, aquiline, and broad at the base, with great thoroughbred nostrils, and the "septum" between them thin and deeply depressed; and there was a turn down at the corners of the mouth, and a breadth of lower lip that reminded one of his Verona griffin—half eagle half lion: Scotch in original type, and suggesting a side to his character not all milk and roses. His dress consisted of a "stiff, blue, frock-coat, prominent, half-starched wristbands, and tall collars of the Gladstonian type; and the bright blue stock, which everyone knows for his heraldic bearing; no rings or gew-gaws, but a long thin gold chain to his watch—a plain old English gentleman, neither fashionable dandy nor artistic mountebank."

As everybody knows, Mr. R. D. Blackmore, the author of the immortal "Lorna Doone" (who is also included in the long list of notable people who have died during the last few days), kept a large market garden near Teddington. Here is a description of him at home, written by one who knew him well, which gives a very graphic and a very agreeable impression of him as he was amidst his trees and roses.

Mr. Blackmore (writes a correspondent) was always ready to give advice as well as to chat over literary matters, but paradoxically he assured me that it was not literature, but "that spade" the paid. He was a thoroughly typical country gentlemen in appearance.

I saw him at a public dinner once, and the peculiarly square-cut, broad-tailed dress coat, with his white tie, gave the appearance of a country rector. And the idea was to a certain extent carried out when I met him in his garden, where in his black alpaca hat and coat and stiff-starched cravat, the grey-haired old gentleman, with his arm in a sling, seemed more and more the country rector in his grounds. When he reached the low, square, ordinary-looking villa with its broad overhanging eaves, in which he lived, I was shown into an extremely plainly furnished room, and warmly welcomed by the owner, who explained the use of the sling from the fact that he was undergoing massage for what he indicated was a slight paralytic attack. The garden was evidently one which was not the mere pleasure ground of an amateur, but the delight of a thoroughly practical gardener.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 15.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Manibhai Haribhai, Depy Asst Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, is granted furlough up to the 16th Nov 1901, inclusive.

Mr F X Da Silva, Portuguese Translator to Government, is allowed leave of absence for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J P de Menezes is appointed to act as Portuguese Translator to Government during Mr Da Silva's absence on leave or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E L Cappel, C I E, I C S, to be Political Agent for the Dangs in the Khandesh Dist: and Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Savanur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Krishnaji Ganesh Tilak to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordiate Judge, and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge, Satara, vice Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Bahmanji Edalji Modi, Dist Depy Collr, Kaira, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Nadiad Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Ganesh Kardile, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Nasik in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magt of the second class in that dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F X DeSouza, I C S, Asst Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, to be Joint Judge, Ahmedabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H M Gibbs, on relief by Mr H N Alexander, to be Dist Supt of Police, Surat; and Mr T S Greenaway to act as Dist Supt of Police, Surat, during the interval between the departure of Mr T J B Thatcher on leave and the arrival of Mr H M Gibbs reverting to the post of Asst Supt of Police, Thana, on relief by Mr Gibbs.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, XV of 1865, to appoint Shums-ul-ulama Dastoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of Mr Jamsetjee N Tata, resigned.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr Ganpat Jayavant Rege as third grade Extra Asst Consr of Forests from the date of his passing the Departmental Examination.

Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharshedji, Huzur Account Officer, Poona is allowed furlough for two years.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Vasudev Ramchandra Patvardhan to be Huzur Account Officer, Poona.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major M A T Collie, M B Aberd C M, I M S, to be Supt of Matheran and ex-officio Asst Collr in the Kolaba Dist retaining his lien on the Civil Surgeoncy of Nasik.

The following appintment is made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Ganpatram Himatram, first grade Sub-Registrar of Broach, to act as Inspr of Registration and Stamps, 1st Division, during the absence of Rao Saheb Ratiram Motiram or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghunath Vasudev Dashputre to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Sholapur, in the vacancy caused by the absence of Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharshedji on leave or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr G Carmichael, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh Dist; and Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Belgaum, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr Rustom Pestonji Jehangir to be fourth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, vice Mr R J Sharman, retiring; Khan Bahadur Fazalullah Lutfullah to be fifth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, vice Mr Rustom Pestanji Jehangir, promoted; and Mr R Maidment to be sixth Asst Collr of Customs, Bombay, vice Khan Bahadur Fazalullah Lutfullah, promoted.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt J H McDonald, M B, C M, I M S, on return of Capt S H Burnett, M B, C M, I M S, to duty to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, pending relief by Capt J G Hojel, M B, B S, I M S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt J G Hojel, M B, B S, I M S, to act as Civil Surgn, Ahmednagar, from 31st March 1900, pending further orders; Lieut Col C F Willis, M D, I M S, on relief, to act as Civil Surgn, Satara, pending further orders; Major H W Stevensson, I M S, to be Civil Surgn, Supt, Lunatic Asylum, and Supt, Medical School, Hyderabad; and Major R J Baker, M D, I M S, to be Presidency Surgn, Second Dist and Marine Surgn, vice Lieut-Col F C Barker, M D Queen's University, Ireland, F R C S (I), I M S, retire.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, in modification of previous orders, Capt H M Moore, I M S, to act as Civil Surgn, Karwar pending further orders.

Lieut G A Rooke, R N, of H M S Magdala, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to H E the Governor, with effect from the 1st Feb 1900, and to continue as such on the staff of the Governor Elect until the 31st March 1900.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Dept:—

Capt H A L Howell, R A M C, C K Morgan, R A M C, and R W H Jackson, R A M C.

Capt H A L Howell, R A M C, was appointed on Plague duty in Bombay City with effect from the 27th Jany 1900.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Gavrishanker Harjivan Vyas, L C E, Mamlatdar of Mandvi in the Surat Dist is granted six months' furlough on medical certificate from such date as he may be relieved.

Rao Saheb Sakarlal Chandulal Desai, B A, is transferred from Dahanu in the Thana Dist to Mandvi He should join at once.

Azam Balwant Chimaji Kohajkar, Head Clerk to the Collector of Thana, to act as Mamlatdar of Dahanu pending further orders.

Southern Division.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar delivered over and Rao Bahadur Hari Ramchandra Takle received charge of the office of the Huzur Depy Collr, Kolaba, on the 24th Jan 1900, in the afternoon.

Mr Ramrao Shesho Dharwad, L C E, Depy Chitnis to the Collr of Bijapur, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of of Bijapur during the deputation of Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan to Bagalkot or pending further orders.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alix Maurice
Anhalt Sabine Mrs
Badoordeen Saiboo
Barkley Hilda Miss
Bean P H
Bennett N
Berliavsky Annetta
Bharoucha
Bobby Johnny
Briasco Lodovico
Brown A Mrs
Brown Graham
Brown Olaf
Bulkley T
Canning H Renton
Chamier S D
Chandler Geo Mrs
Ciche Bertha de
Cirillo Mariano
Clans Santa
Combes J C
Cooper W
Dafing P
Daniel J & Co
Davies D H
Devonshire Evalt Ilfracombe Mrs
Dolosoff A A
Duff Thomas Mrs
Eagan John
Eakin
Echalie Maurice
Edilstone S
Elkes F Miss
Freshfield Douglas W
Galloway Mrs
Germing Jacques de
Gleadle Miss
Goldberg Elie
Graham Chas S
Green Frederick
Grey Madge Miss
Guriba, B
Hamnett E C
Harlow F
Hirvey Richard
Henney John Pulling
Hobday J
Hunter W F
Itzkowitz Solomon
Joseph & Co A
Koll C
Kunkel M
Laird
Lamb E A Miss
Lazard Alfonse
Levy Julius
Liebig Ferd Ritter
Lightfoot J
MacDowell Mrs
Manhland F
Martin R R
Masani N B
Mason Thomas
Moncrieff J L
Morritz
Mouradean M
Muller Y
Myat A
Nicholson Mrs
North P B
Norton Mrs
O'meara Connell
Parot A W
Pawley Francis A Mrs
Pennie E S
Pereira D D G
Parmanand Laljee
Perret F
Persche H A
Pettigrew H P
Pille Toul Mrs
Pockesky Udo
Prebble J C
Pymm Russell
Raheman Joseph
Roberts James Hamington
Saunders W H
Scorleano Anetta Mrs
Sevis E M Miss
Sewket Ahmed
Smith John
Stephenson R Mrs
Stewart George
Stumm Baron Von
Symons John Mrs
Tasselle Valerie Van Miss
Taylor C J D Miss
Taylor William
Thom M A Miss
Thorpe Durrant
Tibbits Mrs
Tubbs, Stanley W
Urquhart F
Vausant N J
Watkins A J W
Wells Walter, J
Yoskey C

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Agra, Jhansi and Cawnpore, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds remain practically unchanged and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature variations are generally moderate in all districts. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Cuddapah and the lowest 43° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and the Agra, Allahabad, Jeypore, Saugor, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Mangalore and Trichinopoly.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind in the Gulf appears to he unsettled. Over the reporting area it is generally fine and settled in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, where it is in a slightly unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·890
Temperature of the Air	degrees	73·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·1
Dew Point		[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air		[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	80·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		[illegible]
General Directions of wind*		N, ENE, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	139

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

Much harm is done daily

by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste, and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

Van Houten's Chocolate
(For Eating),

which is of delicious flavor, and cheapest in the end?

Sold in the following shapes:—
Croquettes, in Tins.
Drops, in Tins.
Square Tablets.
Small Bars.

"This product ranks among the existing brands of chocolate as Van Houten's Cocoa does among the cocoas: it is the most delicious in flavor and the most economical in use.

Of all Chemists.

'Lanoline'

Dartring Brand.
This Dartring appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' in collapsable tubes,
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

Wholesale Depôt—67, Holborn Viaduct, London.

CONDENSED MILK
MILKMAID BRAND
SWISS CONDENSED MILK Co.
CHAM, SWITZERLAND.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand 'CARLTON.' They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Laboratory, Royal Polytechnic Institution.
March 18th, 1878.
To R. Mathews & Company.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Berner's College,
London.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with [illegible] this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Corks and Capsules to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

[illegible] Wholesale [illegible] Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

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Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins.

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
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PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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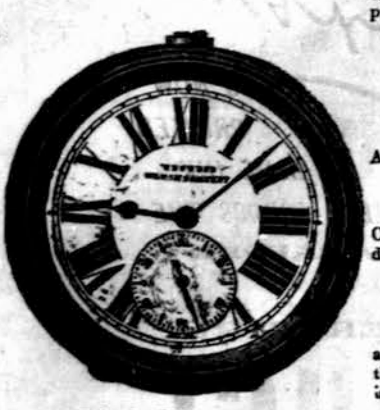

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As supplied to the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Co., &c.
In Open Face, Nickel Silver Case............Price Rs. 32.
„ „ Sterling Silver Case .... „ „ 50.

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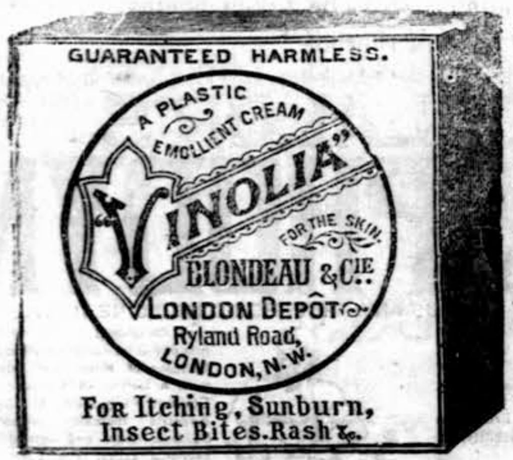

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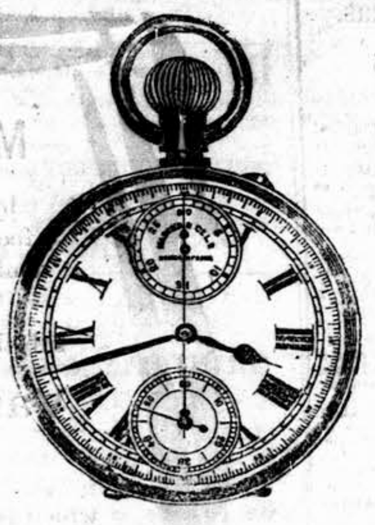

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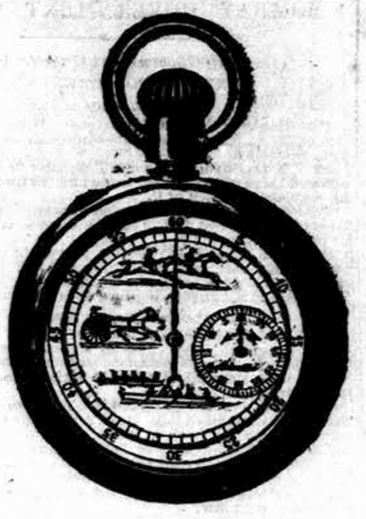

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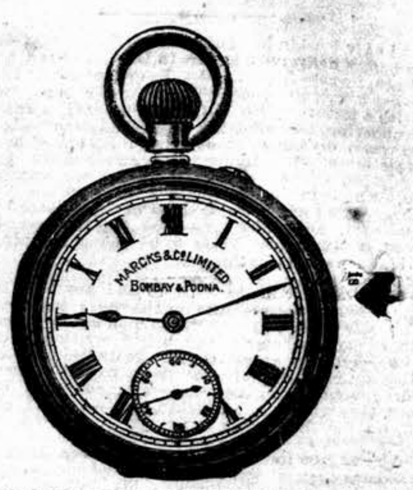

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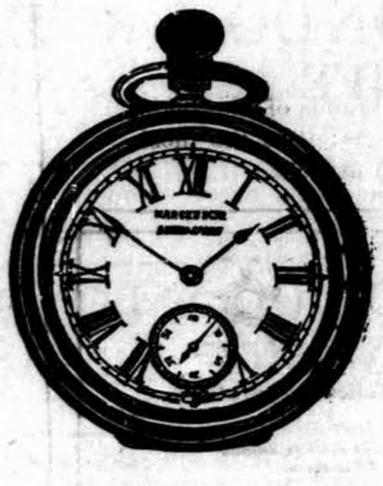

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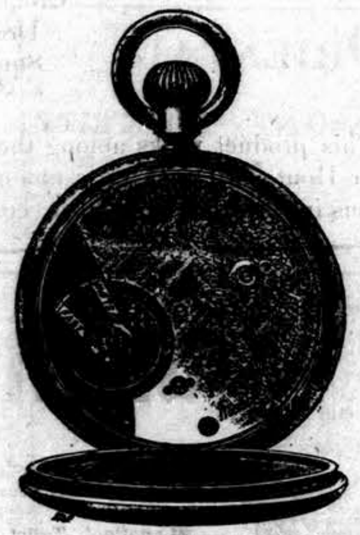

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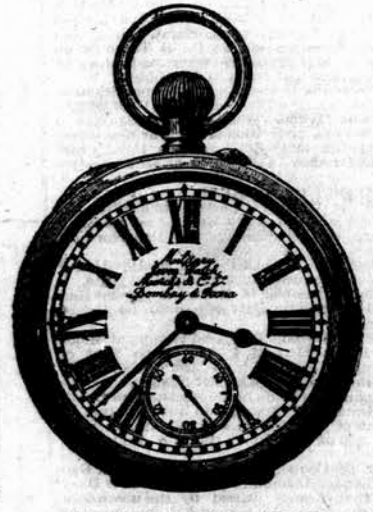

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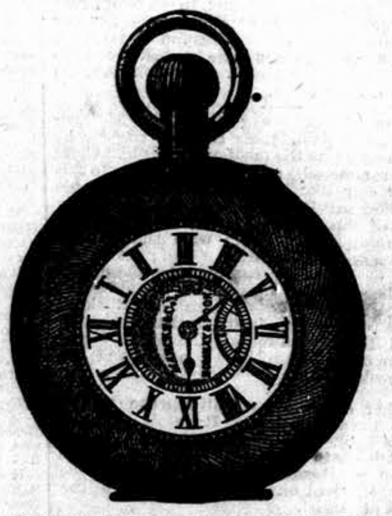

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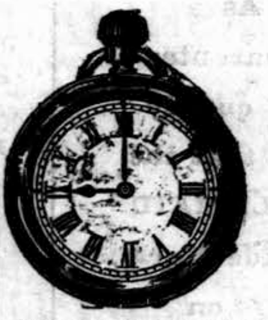

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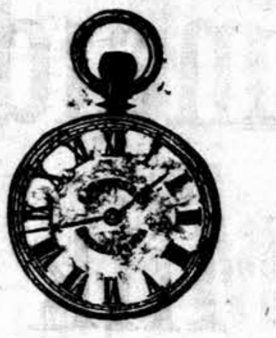

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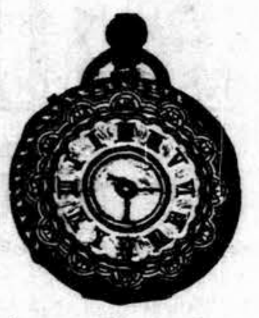

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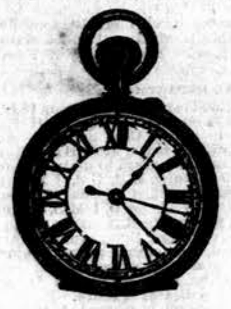

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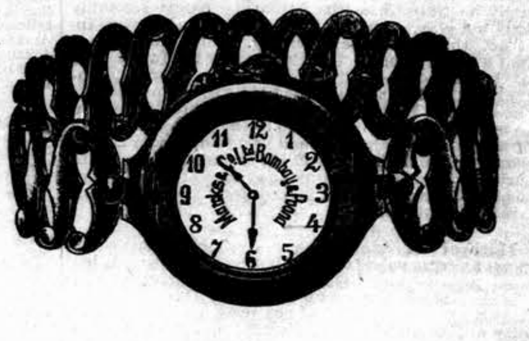

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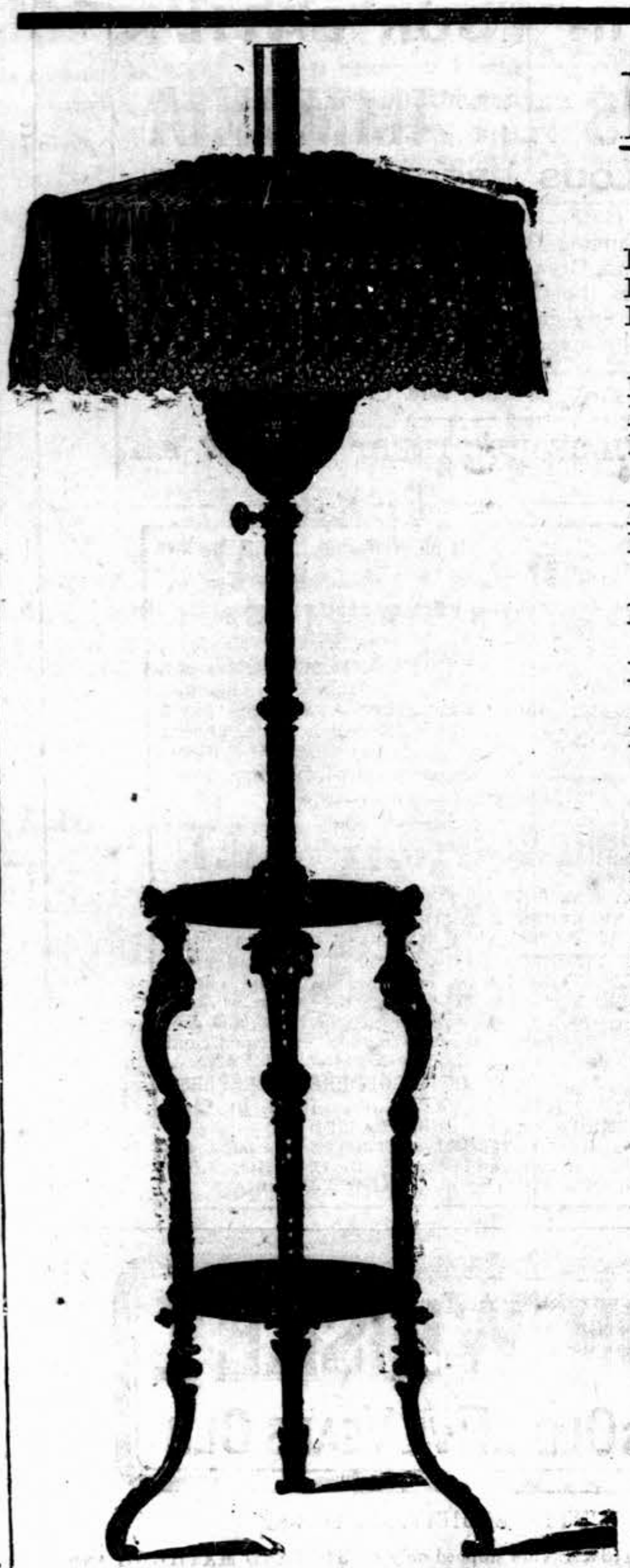

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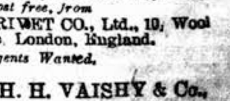

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